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Tower reviews

by Clearway

The Week in Focus

Anglo-Italy Aftermath

Roosevelt Conciliates

Balance of Power

The diplomatically conservative governments of Italy, Germany, Britain, and France spent the past week swiftly extending their newly revived balance-of-power diplomacy. The Anglo-Italian pact was signed, sealed and delivered; and was received as the entering wedge for a series to come, which is designed by its sponsors to supplant the post-war venture in collective security.

In point of fact, France hurried toward Rome and reconciliation under forced draft; and likewise planned to confer in London. Herr Hitler looked to his forthcoming visit to Rome, and Signor Mussolini to providing suitable axial welcome. Britain studied its bargaining concessions and demands for early submission to Berlin.

In point of surmise, Russia was reported in London to have yielded to the recognition of Ethiopia.

In point of interpretation, the Anglo-Italian Pact was received by pro-Fascist and anti-Fascist alike, each from his own point of view, as the following: a dividing line between the post-war Europe as remade by Wilson, Lloyd George, Clemenceau, and Orlando—and the Europe as "brought back to normal" by Chamberlain, Daladier, Hitler and Mussolini.

♦ ♦ ♦

Nation in Nutcracker

The Czech Democracy, meanwhile, a little nation in a big Nation's world, saw the helping hands of its larger allies still further withdrawn this week, and grimly sought its own salvation. Amnesty was decreed for political prisoners, chiefly freeing some 1000 Sudeten Germans. Communal elections were called, to reintegrate minorities into the administrative system—for Germanic Areas on May 22; for Eastern Groups on June 12.

The moves were in line with a score which went before them: this lone Nation is searching, in its hour of extremity, to correct the weak points in its democracy to the uttermost; to achieve for its minorities the maximum of fair treatment consistent with the minimum of necessary national cohesion. And thereby to conciliate the restless stranger beyond the gates. "We renew our feelings of deep gratitude to the great, illustrious Italy," said President Benes on the twentieth anniversary of Italian aid to Czech independence. And looking to the north, west and south, he bespoke "An understanding between ourselves and Germany" in an Easter address of conciliation; an understanding "in which we have special faith."

Konrad Henlein's Sudeten Germans skeptically went into convention today—possibly to raise their demands and force a showdown.

♦ ♦ ♦

Brazil Embargoes Fascism

Brazil closed all but its invisible frontiers, the radio short waves, against National Socialist and Fascist impenetration. Foreign, chiefly German, schools, newspapers, subsidies, symbols, uniforms, and "attempts to convince" either Brazilians or aliens living in Brazil, were outlawed. Only the short waves from Germany and Italy droned with their steady totalitarian message in Portuguese, garnished by expert and costly showmanship.

♦ ♦ ♦

F. D. R. Versus Neutrality

The official mask which but thinly conceals from the Nation how deeply President Roosevelt and some of his advisers are disquieted by the advances of Fascism, appeared to relax somewhat this week. The President (1) admitted he had discussed with Representative Scott his resolution asking the State Department to name violators of American treaties; (2) gave a set, formal smile of approval to the Anglo-Italian pact—with a masterly mixture of propriety, coolness and reservations; (3) guardedly spoke his dissatisfaction with the Neutrality Act at a press conference; and (4) continued conferences with advisers on possible changes in the act. Isolationists in Congress and the State Department were surcharged with apprehension; those who want aid for the Spanish Government hoped, though dimly.

♦ ♦ ♦

Recovery by Reassurance

A disposition on the part of President Roosevelt to come to terms with business was manifested in Washington throughout the week. It involved compromise on specific points of legislation and an effort at salesmanship to put the compromises across.

The President supported a program of loans to utilities through the RFC, possibly running into nine figures. Fresh housing loans were granted to four cities, and plans laid to double the lending power of the Federal Housing Authority to a maximum of a billion dollars. And to cap the climax, Congress

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

Business Wins Compromise On New Tax Bill

Undistributed Profits Levy Kept but Is Limited to Two Years

Deadlock Broken

Flat Tax Rate Replaces Graduated Impost on Capital Gains

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 23—Congressional conferees have decided that the new $5,000,000,000 "business encouragement" tax law shall be a compromise between tax relief industrialists have been asking and the relief President Roosevelt thinks they should have.

After an eight-day deadlock, conferees charged with ironing out differences between the House revenue bill and the more lenient Senate measure have agreed:

1. To retain the principle of the undistributed profits tax on corporation defended by President Roosevelt, but only for two years.

2. To impose flat taxation instead of graduated levies on capital gains, a formula sharply opposed by the President.

Making the undivided profits tax applicable only to the 1938 and 1939 calendar years, Senate conferees who insisted on the limitation, explained, would give the country a chance to vote on the issue in the next elections and allow the new Congress to make changes, if advisable, when it convenes next year.

President's Contention

The undistributed profits tax had been left in the bill by the House but was wiped out by a large vote in the Senate. Subsequently, President Roosevelt wrote a letter to Senator Pat Harrison (D) of Mississippi, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, and Representative Robert L. Doughton (D) of South Carolina, urging the retention of the controversial tax. He also attacked the Senate's modification of the capital gains levy, substituting a flat 15 per cent rate in place of the House provisions for including capital gains and losses in the regular income taxable at surtax rates.

After a six-hour continuous conference session yesterday, the compromise was agreed upon. "This is not completely satisfactory to me, but it is the best we could do," Senator Harrison said. "The country wanted relief from the present law, and this will give them that."

Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg, of Michigan, Republican leader,

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

Constitution Tree

Acme

An Incident of the D. A. R. Congress

The Oak, Symbol of Strength and Endurance, Was Planted on the Grounds of the Supreme Court Building at Washington on April 19. It Was Presented by the Maryland Daughters. In the Planting Ceremonies (Left to Right) Are Mrs. William H. Chase, Mrs. F. Madison Dick, Mrs. Avery Turner, and Mrs. Harry K. Niel, All of the Maryland Chapter

D. A. R. Congress Pays Honors To Trio of Order's Pioneers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 23—There are three women left in the United States whose fathers took part in the Revolution. Members of the Daughters of the American Revolution paid their annual tribute to them at their Congress here today.

Mrs. Julian McCurry of Athens, Ga., who keeps in touch with the "real daughters" for the great-granddaughters and great-great-granddaughters, who call themselves "daughters" brought word of them.

Mrs. Annie K. Gregory of Williamsport, Pa., is the only one of the real daughters who have attended a Daughters of the American Revolution conference. She is so tall and spry that Mrs. McCurry says "it hardly seems possible that she can be a link between the period of the Revolution and the present."

The D. A. R. entirely supports Mrs. Caroline P. Randall, who lives with a friend in the country near Springfield, Vt. Mrs. Randall's father carried water to the Colonial troops during the Battle of Bunker Hill when he was only 14. She was born when he was 90.

Mrs. Mary Pool Newsome of Gibson, Ga., has been living with a companion since her sister Sarah passed on a year ago. She and her sister always had many invitations to state and national D. A. R. conferences, but they always refused them because they didn't like trains or automobiles. They preferred to ride in their own oxcart. An extra-size mailbox was installed at their gate to receive all the gifts and letters sent them by D. A. R. chapters everywhere. Their father was in the Battle of Cowpens.

Assistance to Indians

Turning their attention from the past to the present the D. A. R. passed resolutions pledging aid toward the eradication of the drug, marijuana, and urging the establishment of Mt. Olympus National Park in Washington State. The park, the resolution said, should include "all areas which will keep in perpetuity the natural beauties of that virginal wooded country."

Progress was reported in the D. A. R.'s recently-undertaken move to assist the Indians to become "good citizens." Separate chairmen for Indian committees had been appointed in the states for the first time, it was announced.

To enable D. A. R. officers to wear their insignia as Army officers do their medals, the Congress adopted a resolution authorizing miniature insignia that can be worn on a ribbon along with miniature insignia of other societies.

The Daughters made pilgrimages

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

Plan for New Service School For Civil Servants Wins Aid

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 23—In a recent press conference, President Roosevelt remarked that he was studying suggestions for a third service academy to train civil servants. He applied the idea specifically to the State Department, but the proposal extends to all branches of the public service.

The President's remark brings to the forefront a project that has been quietly but steadily growing for several years. A bill to establish such an institution was introduced in 1936 by Representative Wesley E. Disney (D) of Oklahoma and reposes in the House Education Committee. The General Federation of Women's Clubs took an interest in the matter, and is awaiting some legislative activity.

Progress Is Reported

Behind the scenes, there has been a good deal of activity. William C. Bullitt, American Ambassador to France and one of the President's closest advisers in foreign affairs, has become enthusiastic for the idea, particularly with a view to improving the foreign service personnel. Not long ago, Alfred Bergman of New York, a graduate of West Point who has had much foreign experience, conferred with President Roosevelt on the project. Mr. Bergman is one of the most active present proponents of the third service school, has interested several Cabinet Officers and men of national eminence in the idea.

There is, of course, a suggestion that action on the bill for a third service school could be secured from the present Congress. Like many other such ideas, it has to go through a long period of incubation. But with President Roosevelt more positively interested, it appears to stand a real future chance.

Moreover, Mr. Disney—as a member of the Ways and Means Committee—has been trying to surmount the financial hurdle. His bill calls for an initial appropriation of $5,-

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Roosevelt in Poll Tops Dictators In World Importance

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE—Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States, is ranked first in a list of "ten persons who are at the moment the most important figures in the world."

This is the result of a straw vote or plebiscite organized by the leading Netherlands weekly paper De Haagsche Post. The readers were invited to name ten persons. In all, 300 different candidates were mentioned by the readers. These were chiefly politicians or statesmen.

The final standings, with the score of each, were as follows:

1.	Franklin D. Roosevelt	9,175
2.	Benito Mussolini	8,143
3.	Adolf Hitler	6,792
4.	Anthony Eden	6,179
5.	Joseph Stalin	4,693
6.	Chiang-Kai-Shek	3,958
7.	Albert Einstein	2,002
8.	Dr. Hendrik Colijn	1,936
9.	Francisco Franco	1,368
10.	Mahatma Ghandi	1,163

Savants: Antarctica Belongs To U. S. Because of Palmer?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 23—One of the most distinguished gatherings of savants in America paused today during its weighty annual meeting devoted to international politics, boundaries, neutralities, and alliances, to pay tribute to the man who discovered a continent but whom the world has forgotten.

But not because discovery of Antarctica is without international interest was Capt. Nathaniel B. Palmer of Stonington, Conn., forgotten, as William H. Hobbs, Professor Emeritus of the University of Michigan, observed in his report to the American Philosophical Society. "Since we have come to attach importance to coral atolls in the Pacific, desirable as aviation stations, who knows but what someday the United States may see fit to push rightful claims to priority of mainland discoveries in Antarctica?

Rival to Palmer Land

Rightfully belonging in the select company of continent discoverers like Columbus, Palmer on his 1820 voyage in the tiny 47-foot sloop Hero, cruised along the shores of Antarctica below the South Orkney Islands and drew up the map which after limited private publishing in Hartford, was used as the basis for widespread publication here and abroad. Though proper credit for the discovery was given for a time through labeling the area "Palmer Land," the name soon degenerated into a local place name.

"Today," Professor Hobbs told the assembly, "the land first seen by Palmer is called "Graham Land," because a limited section of its coast was seen from a distance by Capt. John Biscoe, a British sealer in 1832, 12 years after Palmer's discovery."

Substantiating his rediscovering a discoverer, Professor Hobbs exhibited the earliest record of Antarctica, a rare map published in Hartford in September, 1821. Where present maps show "Graham Land" the Hartford map shows "Palmer Land," properly located, well below the sixtieth parallel, with the indentations of the coast line substantially as they appear on maps today.

Tracing down facts regarding Palmer, Professor Hobbs examined the ship's log, in which mention is made of the new land, as well as rec-

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London-Irish Tariff Strife Comes to End

Agreement Reported on Land Annuity Question Which Started Break

Gesture to North

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 23—The end of six years of tariff war and friction between Britain and the Dublin Government has been assured by an official announcement last night that an agreement had been reached and would be signed here on Monday.

Although details have not yet been issued, it is understood that the accord settles the fundamental disputes over the withholding by the Free State Government of land annuity payments to Britain. These payments, the first of which amounting to £5,000,000 was withheld in 1932, were on account of loans advanced to Irish tenant-purchasers on the authority of the British Government, and stoppage of the payments began the devastating tariff war that has lasted ever since.

The settlement does not cover all the points at issue. Premier Eamon de Valera and his colleagues, who have been in almost continuous conference with the British Dominions Secretary Malcolm MacDonald and others since January, have not succeeded in moving Northern Ireland from its resolute stand against union under the new constitution of Eire.

Protestant for President

But the South Ireland delegates have shown a disposition to conciliate the North, and, as a pointed gesture of good will, the two chief political parties have agreed on the nomination of a Protestant, Dr. Douglas Hyde, a distinguished man of letters, for first President of Eire. The withdrawal of the opposing candidate, Lord Mayor Byrne of Dublin, virtually ensures Dr. Hyde's election.

The question of defense is understood to have reached satisfactory settlement by the new agreement. The menacing conditions in Europe eased the task of the negotiators in this matter, removing the powerful opposition among Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's supporters to relinquishing British sovereignty rights, for defense purposes, to the ports of Cobh, Berehaven and Lough Swilly.

Ulster in Consultation

It is understood that the Irish Ministers have offered sufficient guarantees regarding these naval bases to enable the British authorities to leave them in Irish hands. The presence of British naval units at these posts has been a continual source of irritation to the Irish.

The new agreement was arrived

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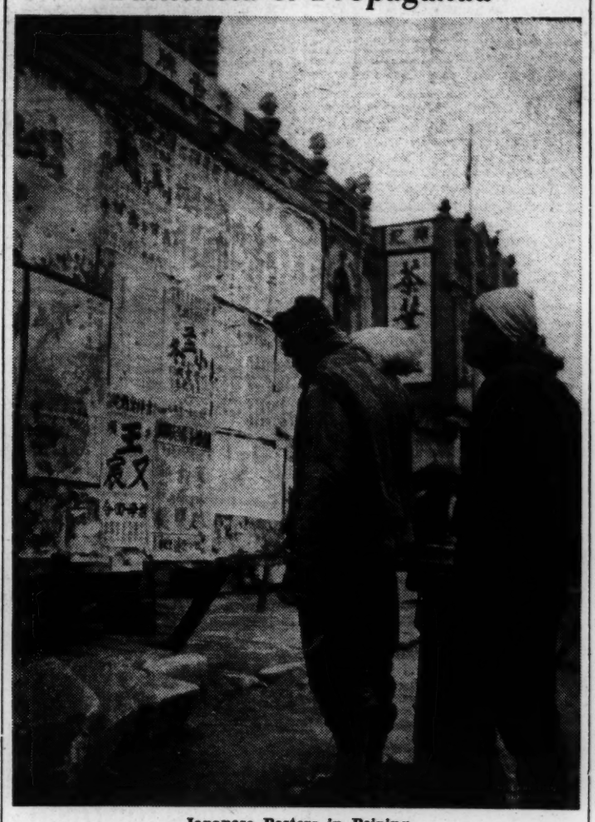
Battlefield of Propaganda



Japanese Posters in Peiping

Aimed to Reach the Man in the Street, Messages in Support of the Provisional Government and Attacking Gen. Chiang Kai-shek Are Prominently Displayed. Similar Methods Have Been Adopted by the Chinese Central Government

Warfare in Posters Waged By Japanese and Chinese

Japanese Version

Chinese Version

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PIEPING, China—Japan's propagandists in China are waging a war with ideas. Posters are being plastered all over the main streets, important buildings and signboards of Peiping, urging the people to cooperate with Japan in driving the menace of Communism from China.

The Nationalist Government is pictured as a demon in the pay of Moscow, burning and killing the native peasantry, while the Japanese soldiers ride on their tall chargers to rescue the Chinese from their destroyers. "Look! Look! Reds cruel!" shout the large characters from the top of a brightly colored poster. The Chinese soldier is shown holding a large bag labeled "Military income received from Red Russia." At the other side of the poster is a string of characters reading "Japanese troops work in the right way to cut off all cruelty for the people and

(Continued on Page 4, Column 8)

SHANGHAI (AP) — An ancient medium of news in China—the wall poster—has been restored by the war with Japan.

Hundreds of patriotic Chinese newspapermen, thrown out of their jobs when scores of tabloids and big dailies ceased publication following the Japanese invasion of the large coastal cities, are responsible.

The journalists followed the retreat of the Chinese armies to the inland cities and there, in territory still under Chinese control, with the aid of competent penmen and pots of paste, they have established their own "newspapers" at a minimum expense.

Today these colorful posters adorn old billboards, public walls and the sides of newsstands.

Accounts of Warfare

Besides copying the news from the big dailies, they give vivid and sensational accounts of war experiences

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Intimate Message From Washington

Chamberlain Has Sumner Welles to Thank for Roosevelt's 'Sympathetic Interest' in Anglo-Italian Agreement

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington, April 23

One of the mistakes historians frequently make is to attach too much importance to personalities. Yet the course of American foreign policy was affected during the past week in an extremely important matter by a personal relationship. That relationship is between Britain's Prime Minister, Neville Chamberlain, and Sumner Welles, U. S. Undersecretary of State, who has been acting as Secretary of State in the absence on vacation of his chief, Cordell Hull.

The two men became personally acquainted last summer when Mr. Welles was in England. Mr. Welles brought back from England a respect for the Chamberlain foreign policies. His respect came into play this week and resulted in a Presidential statement expressing "sympathetic interest" in the conclusion of the Anglo-Italian conciliation agreement.

The genesis of the statement sheds illuminating light on how diplomacy sometimes works. It was the product of a personal letter from Mr. Chamberlain delivered to Mr. Welles by the British Ambassador. Upon receipt of that letter Mr. Welles drafted a statement which he took to the White House on Tuesday morning and which was issued to the press that same afternoon as the President's comment on the Anglo-Italian accord.

What lies behind the Chamberlain request for some word of approval from Washington was the continuing and widespread impression throughout Europe, and in England particularly, that the United States did not approve of the Chamberlain policy of reconciliation with Italy. The impression derived from a series of American foreign policy moves, most important of which was the Roosevelt "quarantine" speech of last Oct. 5.

The series created an impression abroad that American diplomacy favored a policy which, for want of a better name, is described as a common front of the Democracies against Fascism and aggression. This impression was a minor stumbling block to the Chamberlain policies on the continent and a major stumbling block at home. The opposition in England used it as a political weapon against Mr. Chamberlain. The argument that the Chamberlain foreign policy was running counter to American foreign policy was threatening to add to the domestic political difficulties of the Government in England. The severe defeat of the Government in the West Fulham by-election is part of the story.

Double Value to Chamberlain

The value of the statement to Mr. Chamberlain is twofold. It enables him to tell his new-found friends in Italy that he brings America's blessings on the accord to Rome along with Britain's friendship. And it enables him to assure English voters that he has not broken with the United States in his foreign policy.

The President's statement was cautiously worded. It distinguished "sympathetic interest" in the pact from any approval of "the political features" which Mr. Roosevelt said the United States "does not attempt to pass upon." Despite this cautious disavowal of judgment on "political features" the statement has the net effect of superficially, at least, bringing American foreign policy into alignment with Britain's new policy, thereby preserving the parallelism between the two which has been a marked feature of world affairs since Italy's invasion of Ethiopia launched the disintegration of the postwar status quo in Europe.

During the Ethiopian venture, American policy paralleled Britain's application of sanctions. Throughout most of 1937 it closely paralleled the Eden policy of attempting to mobilize world opinion into some form of collective action against aggression. It has consistently paralleled the British policy of nonintervention in the Spanish Civil War. Then came the shift from Eden to Chamberlain policy toward Italy, involving abandonment of the collective action and democratic front concepts. The question raised by that shift in British policy was whether President Roosevelt would readjust this approach to Europe—shift with the shift in British policy.

To outward intent, this was done by the Tuesday statement. So far as appearances are concerned, America's policy toward Europe again clears through London. Which is as the professional diplomats at the State Department believe it should be, since, they argue, to do otherwise could constitute American intervention in Europe. They point out that the United States expects British policy toward the American Hemisphere to clear through Washington. They feel that in return the United States should at least take care not to let American policy toward European problems cross British policy, or weaken it.

How Much Is Real?

What is left uncertain today is the extent to which this apparent shift in American policy is real or superficial. It unquestionably reflects the point of view of the predominant group of professionals in the State Department. With equal absence of doubt it conflicts with the personal feelings of the President himself and of Secretary Hull in many of its implications.

Both of them are known to regret intensely the progressive defeat of the Spanish Government at the hands of the Fascist-supported rebels. Both are known to resent the refusal of Britain to attempt to prevent this outcome in Spain. And yet the Anglo-Italian accord by implication puts the seal of British approval on a Franco victory, and therefore must be unpalatable in the extreme to both of them. Further, both of them disapprove of Italy's conquest of Ethiopia, recognition of which by Britain is part of the accord. This, too, they cannot accept willingly.

More than anything else, therefore, the statement which the President was persuaded to issue on Tuesday signifies the triumph of professional diplomacy in Washington. Perhaps it was a kindness to Secretary Hull that it was done during his absence from Washington. He was at least spared the unhappiness of responsibility for a move which is a negation of all he has labored for during many months. For the moment at least American policy has been adjusted to parallel British policy. But it would be a serious mistake to rule out altogether the possibility that it is only a temporary and superficial shift to be followed by a return to the course Secretary Hull attempted to follow all last summer, fall and winter.

French Money Policy Based On Recovery

Franc's Adjustment With Dollar and Pound Due in Terms of Gold

Huge Tax Load

Reaches Half of National Income—Can Be Offset by Production Rise

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The News

PARIS, April 23—Underlying the financial decrees now being prepared by the French Government is a long-term plan of general economic recovery.

The American and British Governments, according to unconfirmed reports in financial and diplomatic circles here, have been consulted on the broad outlines of this scheme under the tripartite monetary accord. The readjusting of all three currencies—the franc, the dollar and the pound—in terms of gold is rumored to form part of the plan.

Delays in the announcement of the Daladier Cabinet's new plans have led to reports of a disagreement within the Cabinet. The franc yesterday fell to $0.0302, a drop of 3 per cent compared with the previous day. But there is reason for the belief that, instead of confining itself to hasty temporary measures, the Cabinet is endeavoring to draft a general recovery program.

A full Cabinet session has been called for Monday.

The Background

Elaborated after a careful study of French monetary troubles during the last decade, France's new financial plans rest on a triangular foundation. In other words, they call for parallel action along three lines corresponding to the three main aspects of the present problem: currency, production, budget.

To begin with, a choice must be made, it is recognized, between continuing the "profit system" of capitalism under a liberal democratic regime, and resorting to some other system of economic autarchy along either fascist or socialistic lines. The present plans, of course, take the former course. They start from the premises that the "profit motive" must be restored in France if commerce and industry are to be revived.

In order to accomplish this, Labor and Capital each have a contribution to make. Analysis of French production figures reveals that, since the first of the year, industrial activity in France has declined sharply, despite the intense "boom" in heavy industries connected with armaments and national defense.

This fall in production is attributable to a variety of causes. To simplify for the sake of brevity a complicated situation, it may be said that production costs and therefore prices have risen faster than the nation's purchasing power. In fact, under the impetus of devaluation and inflation of the franc, prices have risen so far and so fast that the country's buying power has actually declined in the last year or so, despite nation-wide wage increases estimated at between 30 and 35 per cent.

Taxes Reach Half of Income

The economic picture presented by France at the moment is graphically illustrated by some recent statistics which show that, while the total French national income last year fell to about 200,000,000,000 francs (about $6,000,000,000) public charges—that is taxation of all sorts, direct and indirect, national and local—amounted to approximately half that sum, or 100,000,000,000 francs.

This figure is little short of staggering. Many economic experts believe that taxation cannot safely exceed a third, at most, of national income. And in fact it seems probable that the figure of 100,000,000,000 francs represents taxes levied, rather than taxes collected. Actual collections average about 80 per cent in France.

Even allowing for this difference, however, the above statistics reveal that a sounder proportion between national income and State expenditure must be established. The plan in question intends to do this by stimulating production and therefore increasing income. Increased business would mean increased revenue and thus take care of the budgetary problem, and this in turn would solidify the franc.

In practice, however, the prob-

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In the Boston Section:

Research Bureau asks, Who will drink Quabbin water?

Republicans put straws in wind for Fall elections.

Animals removed from ship foundering in harbor.

Wool shows upward for past week in Boston.

and News From All New England in the

Second Section, Beginning on Page 9

Auto Plants and Unions Sign On Terms of Strikeless Year

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, April 23—A venture in the organizing of mass-production workers is getting away to its second year, now that contracts are being renewed in the automobile industry, which was formerly a principal stronghold of non-unionism. In plants where, a little more than 12 months ago, sit-down strikes prevailed, the signing of agreements between motor manufacturers and the automobile workers' union makes only a local stir.

The automobile sit-downs gave much of the impetus to the Committee for Industrial Organization that is culminating in its plan to become permanent. With the slump, however, in industrial production, such a change has taken place in the automobile world that the new union might be facing disintegration today, were it not for the pressure of the New Deal for unionization, and were it not for the National Labor Relations Board, set up by the New Deal to promote and protect labor unions.

Few changes have been made in the contracts to date. Union officials consider themselves fortunate to carry on with the old contracts in times like these, and have so stated.

In its greatest industrial battle of last year, the C. I. O. won the first written agreement that organized labor ever obtained from General Motors Corporation. The main contract now continues indefinitely. Last fall, when business was brighter, a proposal to amend it wholesale was voted down at a union conference unwilling to accept revisions asked by the Company.

A supplementary agreement was recently amended, to curtail time allowed shop committee men of the union in handling and investigating grievances. Several other changes brought protests from union locals, but the Flint local went on record for accepting the alterations as the best obtainable at a time of business depression.

The Chrysler contract, which grew out of the second big sit-down in the motor industry last year, was renewed without a single change. It runs for another year.

Few of the auto workers' union contracts contain wage clauses. Most of the wage agreements were supplemental. The Chrysler agreement, for instance, specifies no rates of pay.

This year, the union wanted to ward off a wage cut by improving its strike powers. The Chrysler contract prohibits strikes or slow-downs during the life of the agreement Hence, if a wage cut came through, the union would be forced to take it or would be violating its contract by striking. This would naturally endanger the contract.

The union committee argued long and hard for addition of a phrase "until the grievance machinery has been exhausted" to the no-strike clause.

In the General Motors contract, the union agrees not to strike until the grievance machinery has been exhausted in connection with the given complaint, and then only with the approval of the United Automobile Workers' International Executive Board.

Of course, this did not stop unauthorized strikes in General Motors, but the Chrysler local, say observers, really tried hard to live up to the contract last year and to a large degree succeeded in keeping away from strikes.

In the Hudson Motor Car Company, the union has allowed the contract to lapse. It expired April 8 at midnight, after one year, when the Company and union were unable to compromise on union demands in time. The union says it will "operate under the Wagner Act," and has petitioned for certification by the National Labor Relations Board as sole bargaining agency. It might get this without election, it is said in automobile circles, since there is no competing union in the open there. The union has had no trouble since the contract expired.

A closed shop, the first seriously demanded in the auto industry, is being asked of the Briggs Manufacturing Company, making bodies for Ford and Chrysler. The union contract expired April 16. Negotiations under way for two weeks broke off the day before, but resumed this week.

Claiming 30,000 members, the Briggs local is one of the largest in the U. A. W. The Company offered some amendments which the union at once rejected.

Agreement was signed last Friday and ratified by the union Saturday in the Murray Corporation of America, which makes bodies mainly for Ford. Five months of dickering preceded action. The new contract, of indefinite termination date but with a clause that no change may be made until after June, 1939, carries a few gains for the union, its President claims. Changes were made in the seniority system, making it more practical, and also giving "building stewards" a preferred listing. Wages will be kept on a par with comparable companies, the contract states.

'The Skies Are Not Cloudy All Day'

Karl Obert

Los Rancheros Visitadores Set Out on Annual Roundup

Leo Carrillo, Screen Actor — John J. Mitchell, President of Los Rancheros

La Follette Call To Liberals Seen Third Party Hint

MADISON, Wis., April 23 (AP)—Gov. Philip F. La Follette last night issued a call for a meeting of liberals in Madison next Thursday night which may be the forerunner of a national third party.

The Governor announced the meeting in the last of four radio speeches in which he called for organized public action to rout the depression, and for the third time rapped the trend of the Roosevelt Administration's recovery policies.

Governor La Follette said he had invited between 3,000 and 4,000 persons with whom he had talked in the last three months.

Candidacy Uncertain

At a press conference, the Governor said he expected the attendance would be mainly from the Midwest, but there might be others from Eastern States, including New York. He refused to divulge any names.

The Governor was non-committal on whether he would seek a fourth term or run for the United States Senate. Possibility of a third party in 1940 led observers to speculate whether he might retire from office and devote his time to new party organization work.

Governor La Follette praised the "brilliant leadership" of the Roosevelt Administration for showing the necessity for organized teamwork, but said:

"Instead of organized action to produce more, the main line has been organized action to produce less—on the one hand a policy of restricting production on the farm and in the factory, and on the other hand keeping millions of people out of production through relief, doles and made-work."

"Modernize" Railroads

He did not disclose full details of his own plans for "wealth-creating work" but asked and answered this question:

"Why don't the railroads modernize themselves? Because they are plastered from cellar to garrett with mortgages—with bonds representing values that have largely disappeared. A Government that saw the problem and had the courage to act could cut through the red tape in a few months.

"First, require an engineering survey (not a banker's but an engineer's) to determine what is needed to give our country the most efficient transportation system in the world. Next, order that it be done. Then, a judicial proceeding permitting the new capital financing it to step in ahead of the old bonds.

"Thus we would put three or four billion dollars of idle capital to work, create millions of new jobs, and when done we would have something real to show for our money."

Labor Party's Future Seen Hinging on Democrats' Action

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

KENOSHA, Wis., April 23—The farmer-labor party movement in the United States is as a whole today spotty and weak though evidencing more potentiality than ever before, it is indicated in a canvass among delegates to the National Convention of the Socialist Party in session here who have steadily supported such a third party.

Whether a new national party, which would be primarily a labor party enters the Presidential race of 1940 is felt by many delegates to depend mostly on President Roosevelt and the next Democratic convention, meeting in June of that year. If President Roosevelt should be sidetracked and a conservative Democrat nominated, a third party may quickly form. Otherwise probably not.

So tremendous, however, is the mere organizational work of setting up a national party that if decision to do so is made only shortly before the election, the result according to observers is likely to be very immature.

Labor Party Roster

The Labor Party roster as reviewed here comprises:

New York: The American Labor party in New York City, with its remarkable rise in the past two years makes a mainspring of labor party enthusiasms. Lending its aid to the re-election of Mayor La Guardia last fall, it enlisted 482,459 votes for him in its column as compared with the balance of 832,682 he received in the Republican and Fusion columns. The party also elected on its own ticket five members of the City Council of 26 as well as five State Assemblymen.

Minnesota: The Farmer-Labor party of this State records the outstanding political success of the movement. It elected its first United States Senator in 1922, now has both Senators, and has held the Governorship since 1930.

Wisconsin—The Farmer Labor progressive federation formed three years ago embraces the State Federation of Labor, the Socialist Party, and several farmer groups. It virtually works through the Progressive Party founded in Wisconsin by the La Follettes.

Illinois—Organization of a labor party has been going on quietly in Chicago and Cook County for several years. The party reports 2,000 dues paying members.

Connecticut—The Labor Party of Connecticut is practically the Socialist Party of that State under a new name. It is strong in Bridgeport with its Socialist Mayor, but not outside.

Iowa—A small farmer-labor party has run candidates for all State offices in the 1934 and 1936 elections.

New Jersey—Decision to establish a State labor party was taken at a conference last December, an executive committee to plan details was named, and it was agreed to call another convention in the next six months.

Michigan—A labor party may evolve under impetus of the automobile workers union, which is heading that way.

Pacific Coast Groups

Pacific Coast commonwealth federations in Washington, Oregon, and California constituting organizations more or less radical, might make building materials for a national labor party.

In addition, labor's Nonpartisan League, a political organization now promoted exclusively by the C. I. O., counts as a substantial possibility. The League has branches in about 30 States. The American Labor Party grew out of its New York branch, but this is the exception.

Finally labor's most important political struggle of this year comes next month in the Democratic primary of Pennsylvania where the C. I. O. is pushing its own candidate, Lieut. Gov. Thomas Kennedy for Governor.

Obviously labor's approach to politics is varied, not at all united, and gives no immediate token of solidifying on a single policy.

Socialist Attitude

If and when a national farmer and labor party is organized in the United States, the Socialist Party will in all probably decide to join it as a federated group, retaining its identity and working within the new party for complete independent political action and a co-operative order of society.

Resolutions adopted by the Socialist Party yesterday included a protest against anti-Semitism, a request for reduction of fees for naturalization, and a protest against State laws and city ordinances restricting the distribution of leaflets and handbills.

Lavish Spending Blamed for Drop In Philanthropy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 23—With certain "outstanding exceptions," lavish spending—not tax levies—is responsible in most part for the comparatively small amounts contributed to philanthropies in the United States, according to a statement by the Golden Rule Foundation here today.

The Foundation, which is campaigning for liberal giving to philanthropic, religious, educational and allied movements, says the favorite excuse for not giving to charity is that "the Government is taking all of our money in taxes."

"Specifically, the payment of income taxes does not prevent the spending untold millions at cocktail bars, race tracks, night clubs, and for many luxuries of doubtful cultural or patriotic value," the announcement says.

Stressing that the net income of the country rose $3,857,902,000, minus tax, business losses and other deductions, from 1935 to 1936, of which a "scant 2.15 per cent" of the net increase was given to charity, the statement continues:

"If we gave the 15 per cent, or the tithe, or even 5 per cent of this net increase over our 1935 income, it would be of inestimable relief . . . to thousands of character-building and welfare institutions now shackled for lack of funds, and would mean life . . . to thousands, if not millions, who are now starving. . . ."

"It appears that the average multi-millionaire with an income of more than a million dollars in 1936, actually sacrificed or gave to philanthropy from his retainable wealth only about 1½ per cent of his declared taxable income.

"High credit must be given to a well-known few of those millionaires, who, we have reason to believe, gave much more than 15 per cent of their income to private philanthropy and public welfare."

Visiting Ranchers Ride Again In Revival of Old Fiestas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTA BARBARA, Calif.—When America turns the pages of its "family album," among the scenes it finds there are Williamsburg in Virginia, Greenfield Village in Michigan, Old Spanish Days Fiesta and Los Rancheros Visitadores in Santa Barbara.

Anyone may visit Greenfield Village or Williamsburg at any time of the year. Everyone may attend the Santa Barbara Fiesta in August at the full of the moon. But only certain compadres who receive the much-prized invitation may pack their bed-rolls and ride over the mountains with Los Rancheros Visitadores.

True, the number has increased from the 90 ranchers, old-timers and lovers of the Old West from Santa Barbara and its vicinity who made the first trek in 1930. Three hundred men from all over the United States will take the trail as Rancheros Visitadores on May 4 of this year. But compared with all the persons who would love to be a "visiting rancher" this is a small number. Women, for instance, can never go along.

Before the coming of the Yankees to old California, cattle owners used to ride from rancho to rancho in the spring of the year to oversee the branding. On the fenceless ranges where herds of different outfits often became mixed and there were never enough vaqueros to round up the cattle of the vast Spanish land grants, the spring roundup was made a co-operative effort by all the ranchers and their vaqueros. And mingled with the serious side of California's first industry were fiestas and barbecues.

This is the page in America's past which the Rancheros Visitadores set forth.

Brokers accustomed to pavements to walk and ride upon fly out from New York to spend the four or five days riding horseback over rough mountain trails and fording streams in primitive style. Move stars desert Hollywood's make-believe world for the red-blooded genuineness of the trek. Clark Gable made his first trip last year. Leo Carrillo wouldn't miss it for anything. "This is my first choice always," he says. But Leo is a descendant of the real Rancheros, so what could one expect?

No automobiles are allowed on the trek, which starts from the Ray Skofield Rancho Paraiso on the edge of Santa Barbara above the Ridge. Horseback or stagecoach is the only permissible means of travel when the Rancheros turn time backward and start on their annual trip. The bed-rolls may be whisked along in trucks or trailers and the "chuck-wagon" may have a motor, but not a Visiting Rancher.

After some entertainment in the outdoor theater and a sleep under the stars in the beautiful wooded canyon on the Skofield Ranch, which last year was transformed into a de luxe permanent camp for them, the Rancheros will set out May 5 in the fresh early morning to ride over the San Marcos Pass to Dwight Murphy's Los Prietos Rancho, famous for its revival of the Palomino strain of horses. Next day they will reach the Santa Ynez River and will bed down at the Juan y Lolita rancho of John J. Mitchell of Chicago and Santa Barbara, who is president of the Visitadores. The annual roundup climaxes the trek Saturday. Sunday the Rancheros will attend church in the Old Mission Santa Ines and then will turn homeward. Many of the horses will be relegated to waiting trailers at the mission as their masters go twentieth century once more and whiz back to civilization.

Social Security Tax Suspension Urged by Knox

WICHITA, Kan., April 23 (AP)—Suspension of Social Security payments to release a billion and a half dollars immediately through private channels for re-employment was urged here last night by Col. Frank Knox in an address denouncing President Roosevelt's new recovery program.

The 1936 Republican Vice-Presidential nominee, emphasizing "I am a candidate for nothing on earth," said the Roosevelt program was inflationary, tied up politically with this year's Congressional elections and offered nothing private capital was not prepared to do. Colonel Knox, in a prepared address before the Lincoln Club of Sedgwick County, Kan., said a continuation of Social Security would amount to saving for a future depression in the midst of a present one for which he held President Roosevelt accountable.

Then he asked:

"Why not, as a nation, instead of borrowing a huge sum of money upon which we must pay interest and which would add to an already intolerably heavy debt, suspend the compulsory savings represented by the social security taxes upon workers and employers on the express condition that every penny thus saved would be expended in increased pay rolls to men and women not now on the pay roll?"

He said the credit expansion phase of the President's new program constituted a "sheer and deliberate invitation to inflate."

"It would be just as sensible," he declared, "to advocate the repeal of laws against the importation of foreign labor while we have 12,000,000 unemployed of our own as it is to add ten billion dollars more of credit when we have billions of credit now unused."

Philadelphia's Drive on Vice

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 23—Enough evidence to warrant 30 indictments against "numbers" racketeers, police, and "the real big shot of the gambling and vice rackets in Philadelphia" has been turned over to the Special Bok Grand Jury by the Ruth Legislative Commission, according to the Commission. Much of this evidence came from a much publicized "little black book" seized in a raid at a numbers racket headquarters last year.

"I am sorry to say that policemen are involved," asserted A. S. Harzenstein, Chief Investigator, who acted on instructions from the Commission. "It is apparent that the policemen could not refuse bribes because they were under pressure from certain of their superiors."

The "little black book" lay in Mayor S. Davis Wilson's safe for months after its seizure, police officials believing it to be barren of clues. When the Ruth Commission subpoenaed the book, however, they concluded it to be a record of cash transactions.

"Each page," pointed out Mr. Harzenstein, "showed receipts and expenditures, from whom and to whom, each day.

"It took no mastermind to decipher the book. It was not in code. The names were just in abbreviated form. We merely called in members of the Mayor's own vice squad and asked them whom the abbreviations and nicknames represented.

"The members of the squad evidently know their business, for they knew at once. We would say: 'Who would Little Van be?' and they promptly told us. Or 'Who is Big Harry?' or 'Al?' or 'Smitty?' and in almost every case they could identify the person."

Boys With Pipes Caused Chicago Fire, Not O'Leary's Cow, Neighbors Declare

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Further possible substantiation of Mrs. O'Leary's firm denial that it was her cow that started the Chicago fire in 1871, has been brought to light in the stories of three of her neighbors.

There have been many versions of the origin of the conflagration that leveled the growing city to the ground, the most persistent being that Mrs. O'Leary's cow kicked over a lantern onto the hay in the barn. Her denial and other stories have been heard and investigated. It took a Chicago visitor who went to the place which it is agreed at least was the site of the origin of the fire, to pump out of some neighbors a new story, one which historical experts here are now investigating.

Mrs. Mary Kannealy who lived, and still lives a few doors from the site of the O'Leary home told the visitor that back on that night in 1871 "Uncle Mike Kannealy and Mary Murphy were setting up late playing cards when they happened to look over and saw smoke and flames there in the O'Leary's yard."

"Uncle Mike," she recounted, "ran to the door and pounded, nor did he stop to get the names of the boys with the clay pipes who were running away scared from the blazing hay."

The O'Leary's, she said, were in bed. There was no light in the house, nor in the barn, where Mrs. O'Leary kept the cow which furnished milk for many in the neighborhood. Sparks from the clay pipes of those youths started the fire, she insisted. And her sister-in-law, Miss Anna Kannealy, and another neighbor, Miss Nan Scully, who also lived right there—though as very young girls—in 1871, corroborated the story.

"We were just youngsters and we ran and hid in our beds," they said.

The fire spread to the south over the city, and the homes of these neighbors who now tell their story were not touched.

Buick-Chevrolet: Strike Voted

DETROIT, April 23 (AP)—Union employees of the Buick Motor Company and the Chevrolet Motor Company at Flint voted to strike, a United Automobile Workers official announced today, as negotiations to end four strikes in Detroit continued at a standstill.

Jack Little, President of the U. A. W. Local No. 156 at Flint, said Buick employees voted 9,500 to 2,080 for a strike, while Chevrolet workers voted 6,500 to 2,015 for such action.

The strike vote, however, must be submitted to the International Union for ratification, and no date has been set for a walkout. The strike referendum began Wednesday.

Grievances on which the strike vote was based include:

Allegedly unfair use of "preferred lists" in laying off employees and calling them back to work;

Intimidation of workers through layoffs, allegedly for Union activities;

Violation of seniority provisions of the General Motors-U. A. W. agreement.

"Misinterpretation" of recent supplemental provisions to the working agreement;

Negotiations seeking a settlement of the labor dispute in eight plants of the Bohn Aluminum & Brass Company in Detroit terminated yesterday without result.

Richard T. Frankensteen, Assistant International Vice-President, who represented the Union, said no time was set for resuming the discussions. P. A. Markey, Bohn Vice-President, said the plants would be opened Monday to all employees who wish to work.

Other strike affected plants here are the Michigan Steel Castings Company, the Detroit Moulding Corporation, and the American Brass Company.

WPA to Probe Charges Against Senator Guffey

WASHINGTON, April 23 (AP)—The Works Progress Administration ordered last night an investigation of charges made by John B. Kelly, Philadelphia Democratic Chairman, that Senator Joseph F. Guffey (D) of Pennsylvania attempted to influence WPA workers for political purposes.

Aubrey Williams, Deputy WPA Administrator, called on Mr. Keily for "any specific information" and promised that "specific charges will be immediately investigated and if found true, summary action will be taken."

Mr. Williams said he would send a special representative to see Mr. Kelly. He acted after the White House turned over to him a telegram Mr. Kelly sent earlier in the day asking that the Federal Bureau of Investigation look into the Philadelphia leader's charges.

Informed of Mr. Kelly's request for an F. B. I. investigation, Senator Guffey snapped, "Let him have them do it. Evidently from the way Mr. Kelly is squealing he must have some splinters between his toes."

Artists Depict Good and Bad Housing In New York Campaign Against Slums

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 23—America's need of "roofs for 40,000,000" has inspired more than 200 artists to an exhibition of the way in which one third of a nation lives in desolate, drab farm buildings, or crowded together on noisy city streets in tenements which lack proper sanitation and gape for paint.

The artists' appeal for proper housing occupies one floor of La Maison Francaise, Rockefeller Center, with gay flower beds and a splashing fountain surrounding the stark, terrible conceptions of "shanty town," "fifth floor back," "rotten foundations," "coal patch," and "evicted."

The exhibition comprises paintings, prints, drawings, photographs, and models both of bad housing, and of improved housing projects, playgrounds, and communities.

In the foreword of the catalogue Lewis Mumford writes "space and harmony, comeliness and cleanliness and color should be the portion of every group of individuals of every family. Housing is nothing less than the collective demand that these things should be provided as a public duty, like pure drinking water or paved roads."

Frederic Knight is president of the group of artists and the show will be open to the public through April.

Japan Holds Flier Of 'Foreign Legion'

YOKOHAMA, April 23 (AP)—Melvin Gibbon of New York was held by Japanese authorities for further questioning today because they said he had "confessed" to bombing Japanese troops while a member of China's "Foreign Flying Legion."

Mr. Gibbon was questioned yesterday when he arrived on the Empress of Asia, and then released. Later it was announced he was being detained. His wife was permitted to leave on the ship which sails today for Vancouver, B. C.

An official of the home office said Mr. Gibbon was being held "for violation of a criminal law," punishment of which would vary "depending upon the seriousness of the offenses against Japan."

Insurgents' Prisoners

BURGOS, Spain, April 23 (AP)—Spanish Insurgents announced yesterday that 70 Americans, including 21 Canadians, serving with Government forces were captured in recent fighting on the Spanish Northeastern Front. The announcement, which was headed "A Tower of Babel," also listed as prisoners 141 Englishmen, 18 Cubans, 12 Argentines, four Filipinos, one Mexican, one Icelander, and one Chinese. Names were not given.

Material Firms And Architects Seek Cost Cuts

NEW ORLEANS, April 23 (AP)—The National Institute of Architects and the Producers' Council, Inc., representing materials and equipment firms and trade associations, agreed yesterday to co-operate in reducing housing costs.

The Architects disclosed they would make available at low cost many plans for houses in the low-price range.

The Producers' Council announced manufacturers were prepared to standardize production to cut costs of items needed for homes.

A national advertising campaign will be launched to acquaint the public and the construction industry with the plans. The program, the builders and home furnishers said, is largely dependent for success on the Government plan of financing building through mortgages insured by the Federal Housing Administration.

Both the Architects and the Producers' Council in a resolution, however, warned against Government haste in initiating its new spending program. "Pressure is being brought to bear on the FHA to lower its standards in order to increase the volume of housing to be built," the resolution said.

Lord's Day Alliance Aid to Observance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 23—More than 2,000,000 persons have been granted a full day of rest weekly, Sunday wherever possible, through the efforts of the Lord's Day Alliance of the United States during the last 20 years, according to an announcement from the headquarters of this body at No. 156 Fifth Avenue here. The alliance is celebrating its fiftieth anniversary this year.

"The organization's aid in maintaining the integrity of the Lord's Day has made it possible for a vast multitude to go to church on Sunday, if they so desired, who otherwise could rarely have attended," the Rev. Dr. Harry L. Bowlby, general secretary of the alliance, said.

Mileage Pay Valid?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Expressing doubt of the validity of the new weekly mileage statute affecting Legislators, Representative Henry K. Osborne of Spartanburg has announced that he will donate his mileage check to four charitable institutions in his home town.

Mr. Osborne bitterly opposed the "extra pay" measure enacted at the preceding session of the General Assembly and also gave his "extra pay" check totaling $300 to charity last year.

'Normalcy' Follows New York Bund Riot

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 23—Yorkville, chief center of New York City's large German colony, is back to "normalcy" today after a riot there April 20 when members of the German-American bund, Nazi organization, met to celebrate Reichschancellor Adolf Hitler's 49th anniversary. At least seven men were injured before police reserves could reach Yorkville Casino, where the meeting was held, and restore order.

The trouble started when Otto Wegener, one of the speakers, characterized the German seizure of Austria as Chancellor Hitler's "birthday gift" to "Greater" Germany and demanded that President Roosevelt and Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, acknowledge Anschluss as an accomplished fact. At this juncture a man in the audience shouted the question whether it was an American or a German meeting.

Immediately there were cries in German and English of "throw him out," and several gray-shirted Storm Troopers moved towards him. A group of men in near-by seats stood up and, donning the blue overseas caps of American Legionnaires, moved toward the assailed comrade. A real melee followed among the estimated 3,500 men and women who were jammed in the Casino.

Ford Visits Plant On Way to Detroit

TROY, N. Y., April 23 (AP)—Henry Ford paid a brief visit to his branch factory at nearby Green Island today and renewed acquaintance with his old friend, Former Mayor Cornelius F. Burns, before departing for Dearborn, Mich.

The industrialist, who will be a luncheon guest of President Roosevelt Wednesday, was traveling by motor, and expected to be home tonight, officials at the factory said. He came here from Sudbury, Mass.

He took Mr. Burns along for an inspection of the plant and chatted for less than half an hour with the former Democratic official.

Mr. Ford is the last of a group of four men for whom Green Island long was a favorite camping site. The others were Thomas A. Edison, John Burroughs and Harvey Firestone.

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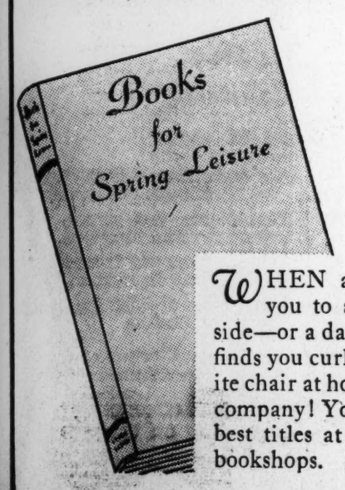

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Hitler Propaganda Arouses Protests in South America

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil (AP)—German language schools and the organized study of German culture, by which the link of Germanic groups to the mother country had been sedulously financed and cultivated here, have virtually been wiped out by a series of decrees. First in the States where large groups of Germans are found, and later in decrees by President Vargas himself, Portuguese has been made the only language vehicle for teaching, and special emphasis on a foreign culture has been categorically banned.

First in the State of Santa Catharina, then to Rio Grande do Sul and Sao Paulo, the move to nationalize the newly emphasized federally sponsored Brazilian culture spread. Brazilians have shown considerable resentment at Chancellor Hitler's declaration requiring the allegiance of minorities abroad, and the Administration has permitted these feelings to be expressed publicly.

The result has been a hastening to apply the provisions in the new Constitution of Nov. 10, 1937, which proclaim the nationalization of Brazilian culture, which formally had been chiefly organized on a state or local basis and allegiance.

Reich Objects to Ban

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, April 23—The Reich has reacted strongly against the steps taken in Brazil to curb the extension of German influence in Brazilian private schools.

The action of the State of Santa Catharina, setting the standard for Brazilian laws which are halting instruction in foreign languages, has been sharply criticized in the Reich's well-disciplined press.

One of the papers describes as "incomprehensible" a law which would provide that in that State only typically Brazilian educational material should be given in its private schools, and that authorities should decide upon the type of school associations permissible in such schools.

This, it declares, means in practice that German cannot be employed as a language of instruction where there are thousands of German-speaking people. Such restrictions, the Germans declare, would lead to development among children of a mentality alien from that of their parents. Similar measures, earlier introduced into the United States, it is alleged, have had to be quickly altered because of the unfavorable reaction upon the young there.

In Brazil there are eight hundred thousand Germans and this measure is interpreted here as a definite step towards de-Germanizing them and therefore quite contrary to the National Socialist policy which aims to "keeping alive the Germany heritage" whatever the citizenship of the person of German race may be at the time.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES—Not only governmental but all patriotic opinion has been aroused in Argentina by the disclosures of German National Socialist tactics in the educational sphere. The Argentine feeling cannot be described as a movement; it is more of a nationwide uproar, with press and people demanding energetic action.

An administrative investigation is going forward and meantime the Patriotic League has sent a note to its brigades on the necessity of cooperating with local authorities in eliminating foreign anti-Argentine bodies.

Popular opinion, first aroused by German references to "minorities" in South America and later alarmed by Germany's disposition of Austria, became belligerent when Gov. Perez Virasoro of La Pampa territory denounced the educational system in the German schools under his jurisdiction. His report, which states that many of the pupils were brought up on strictly National Socialist lines without being taught Spanish, led to the immediate closing of several of the schools. The situation then claimed the urgent attention of the Ministries of Interior and Education.

Governor's Report

The Governor's report was substantially in these words:

My investigations prove the existence in this territory of so-called German elementary schools which ostensibly operate to teach the German language and religion but actually keep alive in the children the spirit of their parents' nationality to make them real foreign citizens.

There is no vestige of nationalism in the establishments of the German colonies of Santa Maria, Santa Teresa, Santa Rosario, San Jose, Medanos Blancos, and Hucal. There are no portraits of prominent Argentines or symbols of Argentine nationality. On the other hand, the walls are covered with maps and insignia of foreign countries. To complete the picture, the extended-arm salute, accompanied by an exclamation invoking a certain European personage, is commonly practiced.

I regret to state that the influence of the official schools is resisted in every possible way, even to the extent that children attending the German establishments do not go to State schools, while many do not speak the Spanish language. I will quote two eloquent facts to give an idea of the enormous prejudice caused by these schools among the Argentine-born offspring of foreign parents who are therefore Argentine citizens:

Interpreter Needed

1. In order to issue enrollment papers to an Argentine citizen born of German parents, an interpreter had to be employed by the magistrate at Guatrache.

2. At La Juanita colony the inhabitants sought authorization to give lessons in German at a national school because that language was better understood.

In regard to the second case I regret to state that the National Educational Council granted the request instead of shelving it. To allow these schools to continue to function in their present way is equivalent to authorizing the gradual constitution of foreign colonies which some day will become a small state within our own. In view of the foregoing facts I consider the time has arrived to put a stop to such inadmissable activities, although, due to the nation-wide nature of the phenomenon, I consider that a general resolution should be issued to avoid future complications.

Children Saluted

With this official confirmation of National Socialist penetration of the Argentine educational system, numerous and more disquieting evidence has come to light. According to the Critica, daily newspaper, one government official, investigating conditions, questioned several of the children as to who was the President of the Argentine Republic and was told that it was Herr Hitler. The answer was accompanied by the National Socialist salute. Swastikas and portraits of the Führer were plastered over the classroom walls.

It was disclosed in another source that the Nazi schools in La Pampa territory had been ordered closed a year ago, on receipt of first complaints, but that the instructions of the National Educational Council were not executed. Certain establishments previously banned in the federal capital, it was reported, had moved outside the city limits. Other towns where German nationalist education was carried on were given as: Lomas de Zamora, Vicente Lopez, Munro, Villa Ballester and Darragueira. The Minister of Interior is now conferring with the Minister of Justice on prompt action.

Noticias Graficas, Buenos Aires daily, reported similar conditions in the Eldorado colony in Misiones, which is governed, it said, "by Hitlerite methods, completely disregarding the authority of Argentine officials in that territory." It reported the publication of Fascist newspapers and the installation of a secret radio station for the transmission of Nazi propaganda.

"Strategic Circle" Charged

The Buenos Aires Herald (Anglo-American) stated that in addition to a number of Nazi-controlled schools in the capital and suburbs, there are also 85 similar establishments in Entre Rios. It said that German "athletic" clubs formed a "strategic circle" round the city of Buenos Aires. It quoted T. H. Tetens, a local German author, on the semi-military training of various German organizations, all of which were under direct control by Berlin. It cited all the sports groups, the local pathfinder troops, the "Von Graf Spee" branch of the Navy League to which all former officers are compelled to belong, and several teachers' organizations. Special emphasis was given to the Nazi control of the teachers through the cultural attache of the German Embassy whose staff was recently trebled.

Tacoma Removes Liquor Drinkers From WPA Rolls

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TACOMA, Wash.—A recent order of Charles F. Ernst, State Social Security Director, removes from the WPA rolls all men who spend their money for intoxicating liquor.

Drunkenness or disorderly conduct will mean immediate discharge from the work relief rolls, officials of the Tacoma WPA declared.

The local WPA office has already begun receiving police court records. Any single person arrested on a liquor charge will be "separated" permanently from the WPA program, declares Mr. Ernst, and married men will be dismissed for three months.

In two or three weeks of this procedure carried on in Seattle, it has been learned, approximately 400 men have been discharged from projects. Creation thus of 400 more jobs for men who won't drink up their relief checks persuaded State Works Administrator Don G. Abel to broadcast a similar order to all offices in the State.

WPA, taking the shock of the State's sharp relief cut this month, has taken on able-bodied men as fast as they were certified. But none who have been dropped from the rolls for intoxication will be restored unless they are married, when they will be given one more chance.

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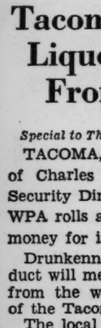

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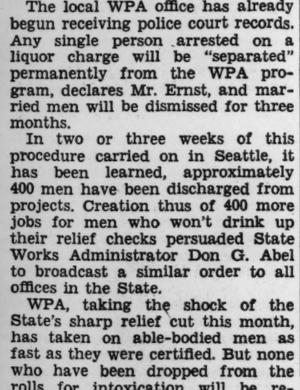

Exploring 'Darkest Africa' in Modern Style

Wide World

Commander and Mrs. Attilio Gatti and Their "Jungle Yachts"

Commander Gatti and His Wife Are Pictured Beside Their Modern Trailers Which They Will Use in Their 18-Month Expedition Into the Jungles of Africa. This Will Be the Tenth Expedition Into Africa Directed by Commander Gatti, Who Has Spent 13 Years Exploring the "Dark Continent"

Editors to Fight Continuously To Keep Press Free

WASHINGTON, April 23 (AP)—The American Society of Newspaper Editors voted unanimously yesterday to "carry on a constant campaign" for popular support for a free press.

"Unfortunately, all citizens do not think through the meaning of a free press," said a restatement of the Society's aims and ideals, adopted at its annual convention.

"Too many regard it as merely the profitable privilege of publishers, instead of the right of all the people and the chief institution of representative government.

"A free press is that privilege of citizenship which makes governmental dictatorship impossible.

"When editors fight for the liberty to speak and to write, they fight for the greatest of all human rights under government. He is not thoughtful who cannot see that democracy cannot exist except through the maintenance of a channel through which information can flow freely from the center of government to all the people and through which praise and criticism can flow freely from the people to the center.

"While we abhor every sort of governmental, censorship that exists elsewhere and every suggestion of it that has been made or could be made in the United States, we take upon ourselves the responsibility for a censorship of good taste which will lead us away from such invasion of privacy as is not absolutely warranted by the public welfare."

The editors devoted most of yesterday to hearing variuos opinions on how newspapers could be improved. They also talked "off the record" with Secretary of State Hull about the foreign situation.

Harold L. Cross, general counsel of the New York Herald Tribune, told the editors why he felt they had "irate subscribers" and what he felt the editors should do about them.

Newspapers needed the "irate subscriber," Mr. Cross said, as "proof that you're being read." However, he said, the papers should do everything within their power to reduce the number of irate subscribers and their grounds for complaint. He emphasized that newspapermen should not invade private rights.

Jungle Expedition to Include All the Comforts of Home

NEW YORK, April 23 (AP)—Imagine the intrepid explorer Stanley in the heart of "Darkest Africa":

Bathing in a pink bathtub; using ice from a big electric refrigerator; 'phoning friends by radio-telephone 60 miles distant in the jungle; listening to swing-time jazz from New York by radio; lolling in a chrome-and-leather chair in a luxurious streamlined, 40-foot "jungle yacht"—air-conditioned.

An American girl from Springfield, Mo., and her Italian husband, Commander and Mrs. Attilio Gatti, gave New Yorkers a traffic-blocking preview of what African natives in the Belgian Congo—on the trail where Stanley pioneered 60 years ago—will see a few weeks hence with a tour up Broadway, past Times Square to Central Park.

Surprise for New York

Manhattanites gaped from sidewalks and skyscraper windows as the two huge grey-and-blue painted trailers swung through traffic before being crated aboard ship en route to Matadi, West Africa, for Commander Gatti's 10th expedition to the dark continent.

"What will the natives think of it?" Mrs. Gatti smiled. "Oh, they think white people are crazy anyway."

The explorer's wife, the former Ellen Waddill, of Springfield, had a quick answer when a reporter asked if the "jungle yachts" were bullet-proof.

"Oh, no. We're not going to use this in America," she said. "The natives are great friends. All of them, even if they're 110 years old, call me 'mama.'"

Mrs. Gatti, who has been on two previous expeditions to the Belgian Congo, explained that they had the two $15,000 (each) trailers built "because it didn't seem right to eat orchid salad in a mud hut."

Orchid Salads

They lived in a mud hut on their last trip, she said, and found that orchids, growing in wild profusion in the jungle, make "a most delightful salad."

The first trailer contains the Gatti living quarters, with smartly-furnished individual bedrooms, and bathroom with running water and black-and-orchid tile walls. The second section contains the kitchen with electric stove, icebox, spacious cupboards; a long living-room with four chairs, a big desk, complete with telephone, radio, library and a board of gadgets to register temperature, humidity, altitude, barometer, compass and marine whistle for signaling.

Accompanying the expedition, were two American engineers, John J. Colgan of Bristol, Pa., and Charles Witskey, of Philadelphia.

New Capital for California?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTEREY, Calif.—A battle between this small fishing town and populous Sacramento for possession of the State capital, with California voters assuming the role of judges, loomed this week as Monterey prepared to announce it had decided definitely to promote a "move the capital initiative" and Sacramento began a campaign of publicity to discourage the proposal.

Businessmen on the Monterey peninsula, who already have subscribed more than $50,000 toward a fund of $130,000 to finance the drive, waited for the report of a firm of public administration experts which was employed to make an unprejudiced report on the practicality of changing the capital. If that report is favorable, efforts will be begun at once to secure the 186,378 names needed to place the initiative on the November ballot.

Meanwhile business leaders in Sacramento, claiming that a change in the capital would mean transferring $50,000,000 worth of property, or abandoning it, announced that "only disaster or violence" could force the move.

S. F. B. Morse, President of Del Monte Properties, which has offered to give the State without cost 150 acres as a site for capital buildings, announced that Monterey has been assured of backing from various political interests in Southern California who favor moving the capital nearer their district. San Franciscans have offered support for the same reason.

In suggesting the change, Mr. Morse, leader of the drive, proposes a gradual moving of State offices from Sacramento, bringing first the Legislature, Governor's mansion, and offices now located in obsolete or rented buildings.

U. S. to Get Jones Quadrant

ST. JOHNS, New Brunswick, April 23 (CP)—The quadrant of John Paul Jones, naval hero of the American Revolution, is to be presented soon to the United States by Mayor D. L. MacLaren of St. John.

Mayor MacLaren expects to go to Washington to make the presentation to President Roosevelt, who has expressed keen interest in the relic.

The quadrant, navigation aid to the Revolutionary Commander in his campaigns against the British Navy, is to be deposited in the Naval Academy in Annapolis.

According to Mayor MacLaren the quadrant passed to Jones' grandnephew, Simon Graham, who came to Canada from Scotland and settled at Rexton, New Brunswick. Graham's son presented it to Mayor MacLaren's father.

President Roosevelt has written Mayor McLaren: "Your very generous attitude in this matter is greatly appreciated by me and is certain to cement further the strong sentiments that so happily exist between our respective Governments."

Prime Minister Mackenzie King has expressed pleasure that a Canadian is to restore the relic to the United States.

Mexico Still Seeks Market for Its Oil

MEXICO, D. F., April 23 (AP)—The return of Finance Minister Eduardo Suarez from a quick trip to New York failed to produce any indications today that Mexico has found a satisfactory means of marketing her surplus petroleum abroad.

Although Señor Suarez described his jaunt as a "pleasure trip," it was generally believed he was in search of an oil purchaser with sufficient backing and guarantees to satisfy the Mexican Government.

The National Oil Export Organization, set up to handle Mexico's nationalized oil production after President Cardenas expropriated the holdings of 17 British and American companies on March 18, maintained great secrecy concerning its activities.

Observers here focused their attention on Washington, where Mexican Ambassador Francisco Castilo Najero was due to arrive today, as a possible source of developments.

Record of Week in Washington

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, April 23

President:

Pardoned Dr. Francis E. Townsend, old age pension advocate sentenced to serve 30-day term for contempt of Congress.

Asked action on $15,000 appropriation for Pan-American Highway Conference.

Addressed D. A. R.

Held "off-the-record" discussion with American Society of Newspaper Editors.

Greeted Easter egg rollers.

Threw out ball to open major league baseball season.

Senate:

Confirmed Spruille Braden to be Minister to Colombia.

Completed congressional action on $51,500,000 appropriation for CCC.

Completed $546,866,499 Navy appropriation bill.

Received report from its Special Committee on Employment and Relief.

House:

Completed action on bill to reimburse Gen. John J. Pershing $19,490 for losses in foreign currency exchanges.

Passed $903,000,000 Agriculture Department appropriation, including $62,000,000 increase in highway funds.

Passed $220,634,725 non-military War Department appropriation.

Departments:

Horace Russell, HOLC Counsel, resigns when charged with franking letters in behalf of an ex-aide.

U. S. Housing Authority signed contracts for projects totaling $36,657,000 in New York; Louisville, Ky.; Augusta, Ga., and Jacksonville, Fla.

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Stalin Nominated For Georgia Post; He Leads the List

MOSCOW, April 23 (AP)—Joseph Stalin has been designated as the first nominee for the new Supreme Soviet of the Georgian Republic, to be elected June 12.

He was the first nominee for the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, elected last December 12.

In Georgia, Stalin headed the list of nominees proposed in factory and university mass meetings at Tiflis.

Under Soviet laws he may sit in the Supreme Soviet, or nominal Parliament of his native Georgia, as well as in that of the Soviet Union, although it corresponds to occupying seats in both the United States Congress and a State Legislature at the same time

First Anti-Trust Act

The first Federal anti-monopoly statute was the Sherman Act in 1890.

Czech Elections Involve Issue Of German Call for Autonomy

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, April 23 (AP)—With the political "Easter peace" truce nearing its end, Czechoslovakia entered a crucial period.

Responding to agitation among minority groups, especially by Konrad Henlein's Nazi Party, which claims to speak for the 3,500,000 Sudetan Germans in Czechoslovakia, the Government yesterday announced that the long-postponed communal elections would be held.

Elections will begin May 22 in 11,000 out of 15,000 communes, including many where the population is predominantly German.

Series of Elections

On June 12 similar elections will be held in Slovak and Carpathian districts. Elections in 4,000 precincts with purely Czech populations do not fall due for some time.

At a meeting in Karlsbad tomorrow Konrad Henlein and his subleaders are expected to come out clearly with their demands upon the Czechoslovak Government for a large degree of autonomy.

Herr Henlein's cause was assured of support yesterday when the Protestant Churches in Czechoslovakia pledged him their loyalty.

Ratios of Religious Groups

Protestantism in Czechoslovakia, however, is confined almost entirely to a small number of German districts.

[In 1930 Roman Catholics in Czechoslovakia were listed at 10,831,000, Protestants at 1,129,000, the rest of the 15,000,000 being divided among other groups.]

"We stand by the word of Martin Luther," pastors of the Protestant Churches said, quoting the sixteenth century reformer, who said: "Among Germans I was born and them I will serve."

The small German Social Democratic Party was the only group other than the Henlein and Czech parties expected to enter candidates. The Czech groups were expected to combine their electoral lists in order to secure some seats in the communal administration.

Meanwhile, the coming elections in Czechoslovakia were the main topic in the newspapers of Greater Germany, which uniformly demanded autonomy for the German population.

South African Bill On Daylight Saving Gets Thumbs Down

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRETORIA, South Africa—South Africa is not to have Daylight Saving.

That the matter should receive the serious consideration of the Government was suggested by the Natal Provincial Council.

"Taking all the circumstances into consideration, the Hon. R. Stuttaford, Minister of the Interior, replied, "the Government thinks it inadvisable to take any action in the matter and this attitude has been reflected in Parliament where private bills on the subject, introduced in 1926 and 1928, were by motion put back to be read 'this day six months.'"

While certain advantages might follow the introduction of legislation for Daylight Saving in certain parts of the Union, and notably the more easterly situated portions, it cannot be overlooked that in Capetown and the western areas generally the inhabitants practice Daylight Saving all the year round as their clocks, which actually show Standard Time for South Africa, are in fact 44 minutes in advance of local mean time.

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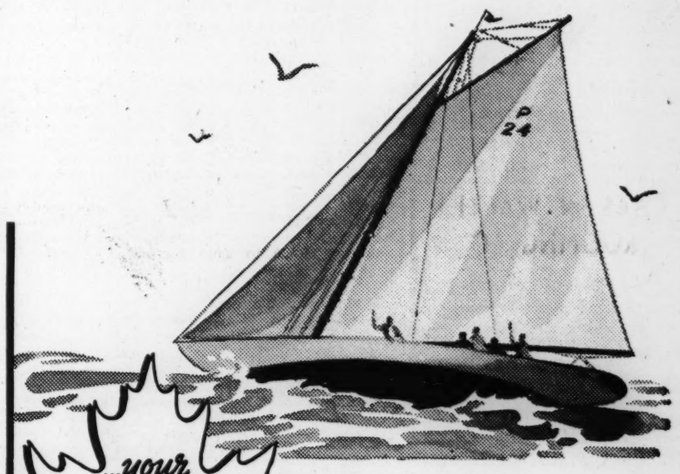

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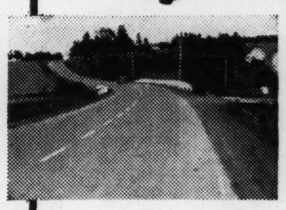

Come down to the seas again this summer: to snug harbours and smiling beaches; to the "flung spray and blown spume" of surf-washed storied seacoasts. Come to Nova Scotia, "Land of Evangeline": to Prince Edward Island, the "Garden of the Gulf" or to wooded New Brunswick with its salmon rivers and glorious shore line. Here, indeed, you will find a kindred, friendly people and a heart-warming welcome. Ample scope for swimming, canoeing, cruising, fishing, golf: with reasonably priced accommodations ranging from wayside inns and cottages to famed resort hotels. Ask your Canadian railway or steamship office or mail the coupon to us.

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Germans in Upper Silesia Charge Poles With Unfairness

Interest in the condition of minorities in Eastern Europe makes pertinent an inquiry into the situation of the Silesian Germans under Polish rule since Upper Silesia passed out of League of Nations control nine months ago.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

KATTOWITZ, Upper Silesia—International control of all kinds has come in for so much criticism by the Germans that it is agreeably surprising to hear of them here declare that things were much better under the League of Nations' administration of Upper Silesia than at the present time.

The reasons for this are understandable. The Germans throughout this region today form a minority in the Polish State, against the cultural and economic policy of which there is now no international appeal. Since, nowadays, the policy of the Third Reich is above all friendship with Poland for reasons of "Realpolitik," the complaints of their "brothers" over the border, despite all the emphasis upon the greater German racial unity, get little more consideration from National Socialism than do those of the Germans of South Tirol.

Superficial observers might point to the German-Polish Minority Agreement of Nov. 5, 1937, intended to regulate this problem on the most equitable basis, but the Germans here complain that this agreement is ignored in Upper Silesia. In addition, it might be pointed out that if it were observed, such an agreement falls far short of the terms of the international agreements made after 1919, in the "dictated peace treaties" or under the League of Nations.

The great concern of every minority is to protect its cultural heritage and its economic position. Both of these have continued to be seriously affected since July 15, 1937, when the Geneva Convention lapsed.

German Workers Dismissed

Upper Silesia is mainly industrial, and the most serious undermining of the German minority has come from the replacement of Germans by Polish workers in heavy industry. In 1922, 60 per cent of all the workers and about 90 per cent of the officials totaling 1,400 were German. In July, 1937, there were about 2,000 organized German workers and 300 German officials.

During the past nine months, 2,500 new Polish workers have been taken on and German workers of long standing dismissed. The works' management, its alleged here, pay little heed to protests; Warsaw is not interested, and all the German can do is to seek work in German Upper Silesia. "Reorganization" is the official Polish explanation of such developments.

The same "de-Germanizing" proceeding in industry is also alleged in trade and handicraft, particularly through such appeals to racial sentiments, as "Buy only from Poles."

Land Allotments Criticized

The extension of the land reform act to West Poland, including Upper Silesia, has also been severely criticized on the grounds that the German landowners have had to surrender much more property to the State than have the Polish, and particularly that in the apportionment of the new settlement land, Poles alone have benefited. Since 1926, 66 per cent of the land of German landowners in West Poland, embracing 110,000 hectars (about 27,000 acres), have been taken for compulsory parcellation and only 55,000, or 34 per cent from Poles.

This, Senator Hasbach, speaker for the German minority in the Polish Senate, recently criticized as unjust, since Polish landowners had more than 1½ times what the Germans had. To the Polish criticism that only 10 per cent of the total population of West Poland was German, Senator Hasbach replied that the reason was clear.

In that area there was not a single German railway worker, post, local or municipal official and not one German official or employee in works in which the State is interested; and although so much land had been taken from the German minority, not a single German has been placed in the new land settlements established from the land parcellation schemes he mentioned.

Taken for Tax Payments

Germans, he concluded, naturally suffer more from this "land-hunger" since it is only with the greatest difficulty that any of them can enter State services. In Upper Silesia, as elsewhere, lands of Germans have been "confiscated" for tax payments, the outstanding example being the estates of the Pless family, formerly through its industrial concerns, the economic stronghold of the Germans of Upper Silesia.

But not only has the economic basis of their existence been taken from many Germans here, their cultural freedom as a minority group has also been much curtailed. They have the right to use their own language in the law courts, as have the Germans in the border provinces of Posen and Pomorze, it is true, but the special rights for minority schools are now seriously limited.

As in other parts of West Poland the Germans here have been much concerned about the effect of the September, 1937, law regarding private schools, which is interpreted as yet another attempt to "Polonize" their children, especially as German private schools are being continuously closed on one pretext or another. This means that, despite protests to the Ministry of Education, most of the German children will no longer be taught in their mother tongue.

Bias in Church Charged

The Evangelical Church in Upper Silesia as throughout West Poland is an important bulwark of German culture, and as such has suffered. Divergence of opinion exists between the Pole and the Germans here as to the numbers of the latter who are Evangelical Protestants.

Of a total of 30,000 18,000 are Poles and only 12,000 Germans, say the Polish authorities, whereas the Germans maintain that the Poles number only 5,160. This question is not merely academic, since on the Polish basis only one German pastor was elected to the preliminary Church Council of the United Evangelical Church.

[This pastor, also, it should be noted, refused to sign the general protest against the new Church laws and his action is approved by Dr. Michael Grzysinski, the Polish voiwode (governor) of Upper Silesia.]

The appointment of Mr. Grzysinski to an honorary doctorate of the Cracow Mining Academy for furthering Polish national aims in Upper Silesia was not welcomed by the Germans who saw in this selection the continuation of the economic and cultural struggle against themselves.

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China Takes Hope As Soong Directs Air Arm Revival

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—A sudden improvement has taken place in China's air force following the arrival of Dr. T. V. Soong, brother of Madame Chiang Kai-shek, in Hankow to take charge of the reorganization of the force.

Comparatively little has been seen of the Chinese aircraft since cessation of the costly and futile raids on the Shanghai waterfront some months ago, but that very fact is due to wise caution in perfecting the training and replacements called for as result of the initial disasters.

In repelling Japanese attacks inland, the Chinese planes are reported to have given a good account of themselves. They caused a loss of many invading planes and displayed capacity for outmaneuvering and outfighting the invaders. But under-trained pilots ran up an appalling toll of "field, crashes" on take-offs and landings. There was an obvious lack of intelligent direction, visible in the poor choice of objectives and in errors in tactics such as sending relatively small numbers of planes when they should have tried to overwhelm arriving Japanese airplane carriers.

A report from Hankow states that the National Government has signed a contract with American interests for the establishment of an aircraft factory in China, which is expected to be in operation in 16 months.

Air Force Strength

The eventual strength of the Chinese air force is expected to stand at 500 planes, half from Soviet Russia and the other half from America and Europe. Evidently this estimate is based on only first-line fighting machines, whereas formerly the air force was estimated as high as 800 to 1,000 planes. But these included hundreds of training craft which could never see fighting service.

The Chinese air personnel may now be divided into three groups—first the newly-arrived Soviet pilots, who come here in their own machines and who are said to be led by a Soviet ace with Spanish war experience; second a small group of foreign volunteers under leadership of an American; and finally Chinese pilots who apparently are being kept on a short rein until they become thoroughly conversant with the new, fast and naturally tricky planes being brought in. It has been said that spring may see greatly extended employment of the Chinese planes. Much was originally hoped from the air force, but its early performance was a crushing disappointment to the Chinese. Nevertheless the potentialities of this arm remain great. It seems to be finally developing form, morale, and perhaps some uniformity in supply purchase under the supervision of Dr. Soong.

Indeed, the arrival of Dr. Soong at Hankow has worked wonders for the aerial arm. It appears that this statesman, long connected only with the Bank of China and until recently at Hong Kong, arrived after long urging at Hankow.

Actually Dr. Soong's energetic sister, Madame Chiang Kai-shek, and his brother-in-law, the present Premier, Dr. H. H. Kung, had conducted a vigorous investigation at Hong Kong in collaboration with Dr. Soong himself into irregularities in purchases of planes.

Efficiency Is Goal

Dr. Soong's acceptance of the aviation post, at the urging of Madame Chiang, was conditional on his being allowed to do only what he regarded himself as competent to do in that connection. Dr. Soong is not technically informed on matters of military operations. He will expect men competent to attend to technical affairs. However, purchases, it seems clear, will be under Dr. Soong's eye.

The Russians have brought three types of planes—a fast twin-engined bomber, a very fast but unmaneuverable monoplane pursuit, and a reasonably fast, soundly maneuverable biplane pursuit. Under an American trainer the Chinese air force is gradually being brought toward some condition of efficiency. It seems unlikely that it will in any immediate future have either the planes or the organization to engage in such huge massed formation raids as have been seen in Spain, but raids on the main islands of Japan are not out of the question even today if the risk were regarded as worth taking, while China's planes are steadily giving a better account of themselves in such matters as defense against Japanese bomb attacks, and some counter-raiding.

Moving Map of London Port

© Fox

Quick "Trip" Afforded to Tourists

Inset Map at Right Tells Origin of Imports

LONDON—Outstanding features of the world's greatest port are depicted on a moving map-model recently installed in the Port of London Authority headquarters here.

The map's chief novelty is that it moves on an endless band, about one third of its area being visible at a time. Only thus could 14 miles of river be reproduced at a scale of 150 feet to one inch in a small space.

On an inset map of the world the countries of origin of London's 12 main imports may be illuminated.

The midget warehouses, storage sheds, cranes and ships of diverse types are all accurately modeled. The work of constructing the map took 18 months.

It will be used chiefly for demonstrating the layout of London's five great dock systems to parties about to tour the port.

Krylenko Falls From Grace; Ex-Commissar Called Traitor

By Dr. J. Steinberg
People's Commissar of Justice in the First Soviet Government
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The sword of terror which swings today over the heads of all Russians is now descending on one of the best-known Bolsheviks, N. V. Krylenko, until lately Commissar of Justice. Although Krylenko was but a minor personality in the Bolshevik aristocracy his fall and coming disappearance from the political scene are characteristic of the present situation.

He was one of the old Russian Social Democrats who, even before the World War, helped to build the Bolshevik party under the direct guidance of Lenin. While still a student in St. Petersburg he was famous for his fiery party agitation under the conspirative name "Comrade Abram." The Revolution of October, 1917, found him as a small officer in the Army. But when the military commanders refused to conclude the armistice with Germany, Lenin made him Commander-in-Chief of the whole Russian Army.

This title, however, remained symbolical as Krylenko possessed no military ability. "Comrade Abram" had only transferred his function as drummer of the party to a new sphere. I remember that even then he was attracted by other types of state activity. In 1918 we introduced revolutionary tribunals in the place of the old czarist courts, and here Krylenko began to appear as accuser or public prosecutor.

Becomes State Prosecutor

Krylenko's star rose when, in the following years, the Soviet Government became purely Bolshevik and started its vindictive persecution of all other Socialist movements. He became the State Prosecutor. It was he who originated the first "Show Trials" where he used to deride and hunt down the accused by his fanatical hatred and sarcasm.

In the story of the Russian Revolution it will remain unforgettable how in 1922 he staged the great trial of the Central Committee of the Right Social Revolutionaries. (Incidentally, it should be noted that the President and second Prosecutor in that cruel trial were Gregory Piatakoff and Nikolai Bukharin who have both been shot recently.) The 12 accused, all honorable fighters again Czarism, were then condemned to death. The whole trial took place under the pressure of unruly party propaganda. Ten thousand of honest Moscow workers were made to march through the streets and enter the court with the slogan "Death to the Traitors."

But in those days there was still some democratic public opinion in Europe. Thus it was possible for three well-known Socialist lawyers to attend and supervise the trial. The leaders of the Bolshevik party—Lenin, Trotzky, Stalin—did not dare to execute the death sentences.

After this achievement Krylenko's position became even stronger. He was overwhelmed by the intoxication of power. He would not admit revolutionary justice, emphasizing only political revenge. His attitude showed up most clearly in the part he played in the Central Executive of the Soviets, where hundreds of petitions for mercy from men condemned to death were received. Krylenko systematically moved their rejection.

In 1923 I met Maxim Gorki in Berlin and we came to discuss the terror in Russia. Gorki then still opposed the Government and with great excitement spoke of the actions of Krylenko.

One was in connection with a trial against several workers of Jekaterinburg, who had not deserted their posts in the municipality during the occupation of their town by the white Admiral, Alexander Kolchak. These workers of the Menshevik party had remained in office in order to protect the population, but when the Red Army recaptured the town they were accused of treason and sentenced to death. Gorki had been asked to appeal to Krylenko on their behalf.

"You must realize that I knew one of them personally," he cried, pacing through the room. "He was a real, self-taught proletarian from Petrograd who had himself acquired his Socialist convictions. It is absolutely out of question for such a man or his friends to make peace with a Kolchak. When I explained the position to Krylenko, the fanatic answered coldly: 'It is not enough to punish the guilty. The innocent must suffer to terrorize others.'"

It would have been true irony if, in the new phase of Bolshevism, this Krylenko had become the guardian of "Revolutionary Legality" and the new Constitution. But he did not realize that the wave of terror had already turned against the old Bolsheviks. Now the State Prosecutor is Andrei Vishinsky, one of the formerly despised Mensheviks. And Vishinsky, Stalin's right hand, now calls Krylenko a "despicable traitor." It is well known that it is but one step from such an accusation to an arrest and trial.

The fate of this individual Bolshevik mirrors the fate of the regime. Not only do the fundamentals of law and justice of the Soviet State disappear, but the men who built the State and the Party are exterminated one by one.

U. S. Academy for Civil Servants Urged

(Continued from Page 1)

000,000 for buildings of the proposed school, to be founded in Washington. Instead of asking for this much from the public treasury, he has been seeking the endowment from some private source, interested in the objectives, and then would only need to go to Congress for the maintenance. Prospect of such endowment would go far to putting the project across, legislative observers believe.

Influential leaders like Bernard M. Baruch have become interested in the proposal.

Many Benefits Cited

Proponents of the third service school advance two main arguments. First is the obvious need and advantage of full, careful training for Government service. Second is the "esprit de corps"—the sense of service already given by West Point and Annapolis, which it is hoped to transfer to general governmental careers.

Mr. Disney says: "There would be established in Washington, where the Father of his Country visualized a Great American University, a national academy of public affairs. Its functions would be the education of young Americans in diplomatic and administrative career service—specialized civil servants. The school would be free or charge, co-educational, nonsectarian and nonpartisan, operated by a board composed of certain Cabinet members, namely, the Secretaries of State, Treasury, Interior, Commerce, Agriculture, and Labor."

Appointment to the Academy would be on the same basis as present appointments to the service academies, with stiff requirements of scholastic and personal background. Two prior years of college work would be required, and then four years spent in the new academy.

Broad Basis of Study

The courses of study would be broad and inclusive enough to cover most branches of government work. Technical subjects like engineering would probably be left to West Point or other present institutions, but languages, history and government, economic history, sociology, international law, political history, the study of parties, principles of public administration, economics and finance, social and economic planning, public welfare administration, government accounting, and many other similar subjects come within the range.

President Roosevelt has recently talked with several of the proponents of the idea, including Mr. Disney and Mr. Bergman. He has exhibited a genuine interest, although no present disposition to do more than leave the plan's development in Congress. Several members of the present Cabinet are thoroughly interested, and are assisting in developing the plan. It is still in a formative state, and many changes are to be expected before it crystallizes.

Aid to Civil Service

An essential accompaniment of the plan would be broadening and heightening of the civil service into something like a career service, offering to prospective students at the third academy a guarantee of a career with properly attractive salary and other advantages such as apply in the case of the army or navy.

One suggestion has been that the funds already set aside for a Jefferson Memorial in Washington be spent toward the establishment of a great third academy in his name, instead of an empty memorial building. This suggestion is still in tentative state, but if the deadlock over the Jefferson Memorial plans continues, it may come to the forefront.

In any event, the nation may be witnessing the slow growth of a great national institution, in the almost unobserved development of friendliness and interest in the third service academy idea, and one day these early pioneer stages may be remembered with gratitude and respect.

Business Wins In Compromise On New Tax Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

predicted that "the President's letter rather than the law itself" will be the issue in the campaign.

"The President's letter," he said, "set out tax principles which are sufficiently responsible for the depression to be issues in an election during the depression." It subscribes "unyielding fidelity to the precise tax philosophy which the country has been so bitterly criticizing," he added.

Because of radical modification of rates, the undistributed profits tax, so distasteful to business, will assume considerably less importance in the new tax law. The tax has been narrowed to a spread from 19 per cent on income of companies that withhold all dividends down to 16½ per cent on concerns that distribute all their earnings to shareholders.

House Rates Accepted

For corporations making less than $25,000 a year net, the conferees accepted the House schedules of graduated normal rates as follows: 12½ per cent of the first $5,000; 14 per cent on the next $15,000; and 16 per cent on the last $5,000.

In return for the Senate's concessions on undistributed profits taxes, the House conferees yielded, with a qualifying amendment, to the Senate's plan for a radical change in capital gains and losses levies. President Roosevelt had warned that the Senate plan would create injustices at the expense of the man who earns his income to the advantage of the man who does not.

Qualifications Set

The qualifying amendment insisted on by the House was designed to guard against speculation in capital assets.

Under the bill as it now stands capital gains would be taxed as follows:

Short-term gains on capital assets held less than 18 months, would be taxed as income, at regular normal and surtax rates.

Gains on capital assets held between 18 months and two years would be taxed at a flat rate of 20 per cent.

Gains on capital assets held in excess of two years would be taxed at not more than 15 per cent.

Although major differences between the two tax bills have now been eliminated, there are still more than 230 Senate amendments to the House bill still to be considered by the conferees. These minor adjustments are expected to follow quickly.

The conferees were far from jubilant when they emerged from their six-hour session, but seemed satisfied that they had done as good a job as possible under the circumstances.

Aid to Business Seen

While expressing dissatisfaction, Senator Harrison expressed the opinion that the changes in both the capital gains and undistributed profits taxes will be "a great impetus to business."

Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts and Senator Walter F. George (D) of Georgia explained in a joint statement that the compromise was agreed upon "because of a determination to prevent a complete impasse which would have prevented the substitution of many improvements and benefits contained in either the House or the Senate bill over the present objectionable law."

Chinese Posters

(Continued from Page 1)

save them from the selfish, cruel Kuomintang and Reds." Another cryptic message on the same poster is, "It is not truly peaceful."

Appeal to North

Still another shows throngs of northerners marching arm in arm to form their own government, which will usher in a bright future for them. "Cut off Reds! Believe Japanese troops! Cheer up North China! Long life to North China!" cry the characters.

Many similar posters depict Communism in all sorts of guises. One shows it as a general armed with a bayonet, forcing the Chinese people into a pot of boiling oil. Another shows Gen. Chiang Kai-shek at his desk, overpowered by a looming shadow of Stalin. A third pictures Communism as a poisonous spider enmeshing the Chinese people in its web. Every form of fear and worry is appealed to, every sentiment of pride, sectionalism, and hope drawn upon in these graphic posters. They are constantly being torn down by Chinese who are loyal to the Nationalist Government, who must work under cover of darkness because they would be arrested if seen demolishing any of the posters. Bulletin boards already thickly plastered with theatrical posters are often used to display the posters.

In Simple Terms

Japan's propaganda program is designed to reach the man in the street. Passersby stop to read the latest news about the new regime, and even those who cannot read are reached by the pictures. Simple and familiar characters are used in preference to the more elaborate and difficult ones, and often one man who can read is heard reading aloud to others. Frequently the comment is heard that it is just Japan talking, and there are contemptuous headshakings. There seems a common understanding that this is propaganda and not truth, judging from remarks heard from all classes.

Probably a good deal of it is accepted, however, due to the age-old reverence for the written word which has continued in China from time immemorial. And there are sympathizers with Japan, people who did not approve of the Nationalist policies.

School children, university students and all intellectuals are included in this campaign. Their textbooks have all been carefully censored, pictures of Sun Yat-sen or anything connected with the Nationalist party pasted over or torn out of the books, and passages detrimental to Japan expurgated from the texts. Newspapers are all under Japanese control, with news dispatches and editorial comment strictly censored.

Tower re-Views

by Clearway

(Continued from Page 1)

hammered out tax relief to business by virtually waiving the capital gains tax and substantially modifying the undistributed profits tax. The White House was said to have agreed.

To these tangible moves, "recovery by reassurance" was added. The President invited Henry Ford, symbol of New Deal opposition, his son and his No. 1 publicist, W. J. Cameron, to lunch at the White House Wednesday. Other conferences with the big names and powers of the business opposition are expected to follow.

* * *

Yet there was no abdication of the New Deal. Pump priming and its vast expenditure seemed enough likely to hurdle opposition so that the Administration confidently went ahead with plans for the spending. The wages and hours bill was pushed further into a wary, gimlet-eyed Congress.

* * *

SOS

The special Byrnes Committee reported to the Senate that the unemployment total in the United States is now approximately 12,000,000 persons—one out of every six capable persons of working age in the nation.

* * *

Labor and Spring

A gust of spring labor disputes whirled into Detroit, kicked up a few eddies in the auto industry, and subsided. Whether harbingers of more trouble or just a flurry, few seemed to know. And the strategy behind the C. I. O. union moves was equally obscure. Union leaders said the picket lines, which halted work at the Fisher Plant No. 1 at Flint (3700 workers) and indirectly stopped the Buick plant (1500 workers) were merely enforcing payment of union dues. But the pickets were called off three days later when General Motors' Knudsen laid down an ultimatum.

Union leaders hinted tentatively at other grievances; polled the membership on willingness to strike; received a vote of yes in Chevrolet and Buick plants; then submitted the issue to their international union leadership. There was little sign of last Spring's repressed union militancy, more of an atmosphere of confident responsibility—thus far. . . . Elsewhere the normal seasonal complement of minor strikes ran their courses.

* * *

Spain in Extremis

"We have won the war," proclaimed Francisco Franco, Insurgent Generalissimo, calling for unconditional surrender of the Loyalist forces. In the flush of what he considered a decisive stroke, dividing Loyalist Catalonia from Valencia, he offered "renewed pledges of loyalty" to the Church of Rome and received in return the Vatican's "apostolic blessing . . . from our hearts." Franco troops mopped up an area of 40 miles along the east coast from Castellon to Albocacer.

Loyalist forces, in extremity, rallied with the cool daring of the Spaniard when the path of heroism lies ahead.

* * *

Quick Reviews

The American Federation of Labor flirted with going further into politics this week. Faced by a C. I. O. organized for political action, its vassal the Labor's Nonpartisan League, and a rising American Labor Party in the East, William Green decided on local committees on political action—whose exact function is yet to be determined. The decision came hard; the Federation has been stanchly opposed to direct labor action in politics.

* * *

Japan paid the Panay indemnity—$2,214,000.

* * *

Britain repeated its warning to Mexico: return the expropriated oil properties.

* * *

In Rumania, King Carol played a running zig-zag game between the French and German forces at home, and between the diplomatic maneuvers of the two powers from without. Though pro-Germans had been admitted to the Cabinet, the leader of the Fascist Iron Guard, Cornelius Codreanu, was sentenced to six months in prison.

* * *

The big navy bill moved into the arena of Congress with intense dotted lines of opinion, influence and propaganda converging from a dozen directions. Senator Walsh keynoted for the proponents in the Senate: "The issue here is—will we maintain the 5-5-3 ratio; or shall we abandon the program and drift along, and wait until the enemy is at our gates?"

* * *

Summarized Wilhelm Frick, German Minister of the Interior, on the occasion of the Führer's birthday: "Adolf Hitler is Germany and Germany is Adolf Hitler."

* * *

The China-Japan war vacillated indecisively. Following the trapping of large Japanese forces midway between the northern and eastern theaters of war, both sides were maneuvering for the Japanese counter attack.

D. A. R.

(Continued from Page 1)

yesterday to Mount Vernon and Arlington. Mrs. William A. Becker, retiring President General, delivered tributes in original verse at each place.

Sees Liberties Threatened

The women were told by Merle Thorpe, editor of The Nation's Business, that if the founding fathers returned today they would find the form of the Republic they established still in existence but not the substance. Safeguards they established for protecting the liberties of their descendants are being "progressively destroyed, and oddly enough by those who have the presumption to call themselves "progressives," "liberals" and "100 per cent Americans," the Chamber of Commerce editor declared.

"They would find successful enterprise challenged as greedy, non-social and unpatriotic, and penalties of every known variety imposed upon the enterprisers and stimulators of business activity," he added.

Dr. Jesse Kellems, Los Angeles pastor, praised the Daughters for the criticism they have aroused. Those who call the members "fussy, old ladies who are unduly puffed up with pride over revolutionary ancestors," he said, "are only trying to make America over according to their own alien desires."

London-Dublin

(Continued from Page 1)

at in full consultation with the Government of Northern Ireland, Viscount Craigavon, the Premier, and his Ministers having visited London while the negotiations were in progress. The fact that Ulster had gained by the tariff war between Dublin and London had raised the possibility of corresponding losses when an end came to the "war."

Preliminary agreements in 1934 and 1936 had given limited relief from the tariff dispute, as applied to coal and cattle. It is expected that the present agreement will end the British retaliatory duties on cattle, bacon and other agricultural produce, while British manufactured goods will no doubt be largely freed from Irish duties.

The British public is obviously relieved at the termination of the long dispute, particularly inasmuch as it is felt that a real step toward friendship has been effected by the conciliatory attitude of both Mr. McDonald and Mr. de Valera, while the latter, despite the cooling effects of the snap Ulster election in February strengthening the anti-fusion forces, appears to have set out on a policy of removing the points of irritation and incompatibility between the South and the North.

Taught at Fredericton

FREDERICTON, N. B., April 23 (CP)—Dr. Douglas Hyde, nominated for the Presidency of Eire, is remembered here as a popular instructor when he was Interim Professor of Modern Language at the University of New Brunswick in 1891.

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Schools—Colleges Home Study

Enriching Their Pre-School Years With Music

Parents—Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Mothers, Dads, Would You Build Music Into the Home Ideal?

Here Are Ways to Do It, With a Piano, Willingness, and No Great Music Training—Beginning With the Baby

Home Piano Play for the Little Child—1

By Madelon Willman Jackson

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It can be a great privilege for any child to grow up in a home where there is a piano. In order to enjoy that privilege, however, there should be opportunities for playing the instrument, examining it, and listening to its songs and stories. In too many instances a child must wait until he is eight or nine years of age before becoming acquainted with his piano. What of those years at home before formal lessons begin? Are there not many ways for a wide-awake mother to help her child enjoy that piano with his own family in the companionship of good music?

Here is how one mother has made the piano live for her children. At their home the other evening, I found the mother playing "The March of the Toys" at the piano. Dick, an eight-year-old, was flourishing the imaginary wand of a drum-major as he marched around the room. Behind him trudged David with a make-believe trombone, and in the rear, with a hop of a three-year-old, came Bobby proudly pounding a real drum. That scene is typical of many enacted in this home almost daily, for the piano is the central sun about which the whole pleasure life of the family revolves.

Not So "Queer" As She Thought

Another mother came to me for lessons. "I want rather queer lessons," she said. "We have four children whom my husband and I would like to see enjoying our piano. We cannot afford lessons for all the children, so I am going to study, then work with them myself. Won't you teach me piano as it is taught today and give me ideas for working with our children?"

The music she studied included a book of easy duets, a modern beginning-piano-book, some simple pieces for rhythmic play, and a community songbook. That mother, too, is bringing happiness into her home via the piano route.

Neither skill nor expert musicianship is required to accomplish what these women are achieving in their homes. Most women who own pianos can perform well enough to play simple melodies, folk-songs, and gay little children's pieces. All that is required in addition is the determination to find time in each day's routine for the new kind of play.

Just what should constitute piano experiences for young children? At the start, mothers need to lose the idea of trying to "teach" their children music or to give them "piano lessons." It is doubtful if many of us are detached enough mothers to be the best ones to give our own children formal instruction in music. We can, however, by means of the piano, build up a spirit of co-operative play and with such play, establish another happy link between the child and his family.

The nature of such piano play is twofold. First, the piano play is a colorful background of good music for the play-life of the little child. It plays the major role in exciting new adventures in happiness as it accompanies the child's singing, dancing, listening, or rhythmic activities. Second, the child should be encouraged to explore for himself the mysteries of the piano, to pick out melodies, play duets with Mother, and enjoy "music-making" in family groups. Such experiences create for the child associations with his piano which become as natural and as much a part of everyday home-life as eating and sleeping.

Musical Equipment For Mothers

Once a mother discovers that she must start the new game with her own performance at the piano, she is frequently dominated by a fear that she has nothing to play. Her fingers grope blindly for notes long forgotten. Mothers who played Grieg's "Butterfly" in their teens cannot even read the notes now. They are besieged with embarrassment and chagrin at their inadequacy.

Most of us feel that way in the spring about clothes; everything seems dowdy, out-of-date; but we do something about that. What we need to overcome incompetent piano technique is a new wardrobe of piano pieces for our fingers, something fitted to our hands, now probably more used to washing dishes or ironing.

"Listen to these," I said to one discouraged mother, and played some little selections.

"Charming, but too difficult," she said. Then she looked over my shoulder at the notes. "Why, even I could play those!" she cried, and was playing happily within ten minutes.

Those particular pieces appealed to her, but there are dozens of others equally alluring. Attractive adult-beginner books, simplified arrangements of world-famous melodies, and collections of imaginative piano pieces are flooding the music stores with enough variety to satisfy any mother.

Look over such new music at your leisure, but do not be misled into purchasing more music than necessary. Often a single collection, carefully chosen, will do for a very long time. "The Adult Approach to the Piano" is an excellent example of such a book, for in it Miss Mason furnishes a wealth of good music which any mother can play to her little children while it leads her intelligently back into the realm of good piano-playing.

Then, dear mother, equipped with new tools, you are ready to go home to your old piano. Dust it off, place it in the pleasantest, friendliest spot in the house, have it tuned, and then put its keys to work unlocking home-happiness for you and your children.

Suggested Music Materials for Piano Play with Young Children:

The Adult Approach to the Piano (Mason), Oliver Ditson Co., Inc.

The Adult Explorer at the Piano (Ahearn & Blake), Willis Music Co.

Fairies and Friendly Folk (Mason) Clayton F. Summy Co.

First Book for the Adult Beginner (Williams), Boston Music Co.

Masters and Their Melodies (Emerson), Willis Music Co.

Musical Travelogue (Thompson), Schroeder & Gunther.

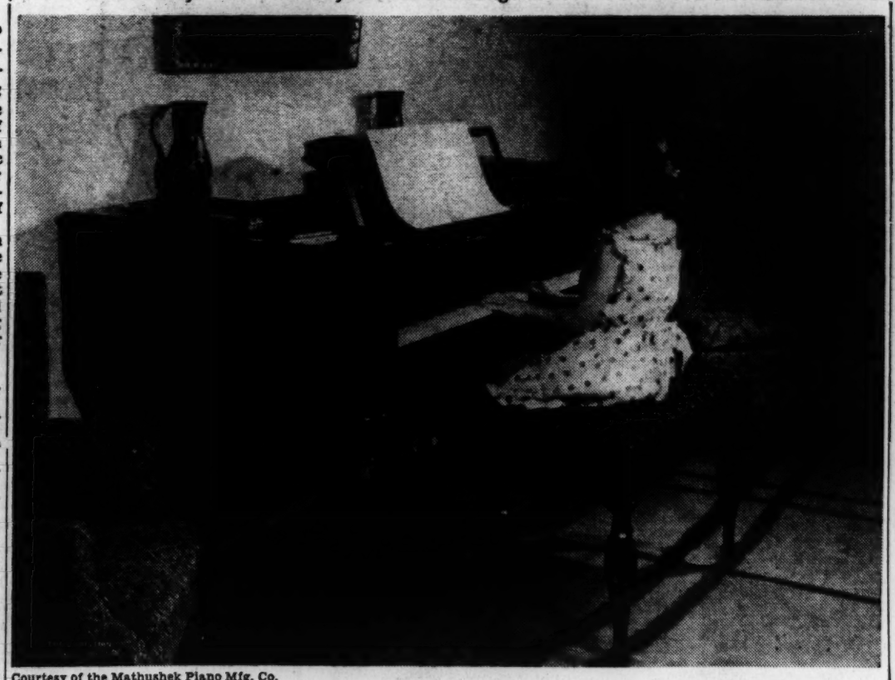
My First Song Book (Richter), Theodore Presser Co.

Sing! (Stevens & Dykema), C. C. Birchard Co.

Ten Descriptive Sketches (McIntosh), Harold Flammer, Inc.

World-Known Melodies (Thompson), Willis Music Co.

[The second article in this series will be run next Saturday.]



Courtesy of the Mathushek Piano Mfg. Co.

The Child Who From Babyhood Has Known and Loved the Piano as a Center of Happy Home Associations Is Far Along the Road to Gaining the Most From Piano Lessons When the Time for Them Comes

Projects for Summer Stay-at-Homes

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

We rather imagine your Peters and Lucindas are already laying plans for that long summer holiday which is not many weeks away now. Perhaps Lucinda will be interested in the project Mrs. E. M. O.'s young Betsy carried out last summer. In any case both Peter and Lucinda could be encouraged to think up worth-while projects of their own to carry on during the vacation. Many families have discovered the benefits to all concerned of planning beforehand a definite summer project to keep those youngsters busy who do not go away from home during July and August. We think the readers of this column would like to hear about other such activities that have proved successful.—Editor of The Parent.

New Jersey

Dear Editor:

Everyone who has heard about my 11-year-old daughter's school has been interested. Perhaps some Monitor readers would like to know about it.

The idea of forming a nursery school was entirely her own, and came at a good time, for the summer days were starting to drag. We have the good fortune to live in a neighborhood rich with little children, and Betsy has always spent much time among them, often caring for different ones when their mothers went shopping. Betsy seems to have a natural ability with small children to maintain discipline and keep them happy. One day the idea came to her—Why not have some of the children in every day and play school with them? She broached the subject to the mothers. They were delighted at the prospect of their children having supervised play, and they felt that she should earn something for her work. The rate of five cents per day per child was agreed upon. (She earned more than eonugh to pay for a course of swimming lessons for her sister and herself. They had both been very anxious to take these lessons.)

The next step was to seek my permission to hold schoool at home. I saw that it would be a blessing for many: for the children, three of whom would receive a good start for the kindergarten they were to enter in the fall; for the busy mothers; and for my daughter as it would provide a fine interest and opportunity for development for the young teacher. I not only gave permission but strove to keep out of the way as much as possible. At times, as a little surprise party, I served light refreshments at the afternoon session.

Our large screened porch furnished a fine schoolroom, where the six pupils sat around two card tables. Occasionally guests are permitted to visit the school. These guests included Betsy's younger sister and brother, other neighborhood children, and several of the mothers.

School opened and closed on a note of happiness, expressed in a song improvised by the young teacher and lustily sung by the six little voices. These were words of the opening song:

Now we start our school, right here.
How happy we all will be!

The sessions closed with:

Now we end our school, right here.
How happy we all have been!

School activities consisted of learning elementary arithmetic, the alphabet, to print their names; coloring and drawing; making scrapbooks; learning songs (fortunately we have a piano); and various games. Sometimes on hot days they ran home for bathing suits and had recess under the shower and splashing in a paddle pool. On a few cool days Betsy took them to a near-by playground.

One game that the mothers in particular appreciated was "learning manners." Betsy pretended that she was a friend of their mothers paying a call. Each child took his turn answering the doorbell and inviting her into the house. After taking her hat and coat, and inviting her to sit down, he engaged her in conversation until "mother" came downstairs. This taught the children poise and the ability to meet situations without mother's aid. Other versions of the "learning manners" game included table manners, "excuse me, please," and introductions.

When a friend asked me, "How do you like having six children besides your own three, at your house every day?" my answer was, "I love it. It is such fun to peep in on them at their work and play, and it is really an inspiration to see the harmony and happiness demonstrated by my little teacher-daughter."

(Mrs.) E. M. O.

Armchair Tours

Dear Editor: North Carolina

We take a visit to some "foreign" country once every month or six weeks. Expensive? Not at all. They are livingroom-chair trips costing very little. We have a good set of maps, which is a very valuable asset.

There are seven small folks in our family, five of them old enough to understand what the trip is all about. The oldest go to the big libraries to find out all they can about the people and the particular customs of the country. I learn about the foods served there, and some times even serve foods patterned after dishes served in the country which we are visiting by proxy. We try to learn something of their books and music. Father learns of their system of government, and of their monetary system.

Sometimes we are able to learn quite a little about the country's architecture. Homes and their furnishings come in for their share of the spotlight. Principal crops and exports are studied with interest.

Where possible the children write pen pals in these countries, and obtain firsthand facts. At first when we began these trips the children were not very enthusiastic and did a little scoffing. It sounded too much like studying to them, but they now take an eager interest and the rest of us have found the project pretty fascinating ourselves.

Our teachers are delighted. They say the children are exceptionally well informed. (Mrs.) L. S.

A Saturday Column

United States Indian Service

Navajo Hogan School in Arizona

The Hogan School Offers Practical Courses for Navajos

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The Hogan School built in connection with the Navajo Day School has become a permanent institution today. It is a sort of glorified hogan, this replica of the ordinary Navajo home. Only this one is made of stone with built-in walls, while the ordinary hogan is rather crudely made of whatever material chances to be near at hand. One large, cheerful room is this Hogan School with its central chimney-like affair, which lets out the smoke and lets in the air, while the finished wooden door strikes a modern note.

As the wood and stone for this somewhat modernized hogan are obtainable in the Navajo country, it frequently happens that after Navajos have helped build a School Hogan, they build similar ones for themselves.

It is a strictly Navajo project, for within that Hogan School are taught Home Economics and Domestic Science, simplified and understandable courses, suitable for adults as well as students. These courses make for the betterment of the daily life of the Navajos. The Navajo women enjoy this practical kind of education, for here they are told how they may more easily and thoroughly do the tasks to which they are accustomed. Sewing, cooking and the general care of the home become a pastime in the Hogan School.

And the Navajo men who helped build it are not forgotten nor excluded from its activities. Under a lean-to, just outside the Hogan, is a shop where they receive instruction that will enable them to keep their own hogans in good condition, to say nothing of repairing that type of wagon that is almost synonymous with the word Navajo.

Navajo men, and women with their babies, come here for the day and busy themselves with any task they choose. The Hogan School is what it was intended to be—a home for the Navajo family.

Ta-de-win

Credit for University Work Abroad

"How much credit may I expect to receive in this country for study abroad?" is a question often asked at the office of the Institute of International Education, especially in connection with the many summer sessions which are attended annually by large numbers of American students and teachers. While it is a fact that credit to a limited extent may be secured, it is also true that aside from the recognition of supervised work of groups such as the Junior Year Abroad, credit for undergraduate or graduate study abroad whether for the summer or a longer period must be determined by the American college or university where such credit is desired.

Organized primarily for foreigners interested in language study and foreign culture, the summer courses abroad, for the most part, are devoted to the study of language, with lectures on the literature, history, economics, philosophy, and civilization of the country concerned. Although given on university premises and under the guidance of university officials, these summer courses do not consist of a repetition or summary of work given during the year as is often the case in the United States. Credits, points, and hours are unknown. The document given the student on the completion of a course is ordinarily a certificate of attendance, sometimes a diploma, and occasionally a certificate based on examinations. Whenever a summer course abroad describes its results in terms of points or credits (and this is true in some cases), it will be found that such a course has been organized in connection with an American undertaking as, for example, the field courses of Teachers College, Columbia University, or that it is under the supervision of an American educator, or one familiar with American methods.

Any American, therefore, wishing to study abroad for credit should first secure full information concerning the session abroad, particularly the conduct of the courses for which credit is desired. He should then consult the university department under whose auspices he may be working in order to discover what the attitude of that particular department may be towards the credit question. The department or departments may require of him what examinations or report they will, on his return, and will then recommend or not, as the case may be, that a certain amount of credit be granted. No promise is made in advance.

Attendance at summer sessions abroad is unquestionably of value as an effective means of extending one's knowledge of a foreign culture and of acquiring a greater fluency in a foreign language. It is a custom to be encouraged regardless of the amount of credit that may be involved.

—Jessie Douglass, Research Secretary, Institute of International Education, in News Bulletin of the Institute.

High School Students Take Over Radio Station

Station KTSA, San Antonio, Texas, has an annual "take-over" day when the station is operated entirely by high school students. Brackenridge, Technical, and Jefferson High Schools each operated the station for six hours on Jan. 14 this year. The station manager and his secretary, the program manager, the sales manager and salesmen, continuity writers and announcers, musicians, actors, engineers—all were high school students, for a day. Jeston Dickey, dramatics teacher at Brackenridge, and Ximena Wolf of Jefferson feel that their radio workshop students benefit immeasurably from the experience. — From Education by Radio.

Teaching High School Spanish

Finding a Balance Between Written and Spoken Word

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Newport-Balboa, Calif.

The study of Spanish has been streamlined here for 60 students in the freshman and sophomore classes at Newport High School, where a step-by-step method of instruction, stressing correlation of words and phrases and utilizing constant oral repetition of Spanish statements, is said to be producing interesting results.

The system, which has been developed by Miss Jane Anderson of the high school faculty, owes its inspiration to the work of François Gouin with German, and to Miss Anderson's own experience as a student at the University of Madrid. Gouin observed that a boy placed in the environment of a spoken language learned it more readily than a student attempting to master the speech by the grammar-vocabulary route. Miss Anderson found, in her study of Spanish, and her experience is common, that she was able to read and write the language well long before she could speak it with a degree of fluency. She sought a balance between the teaching of the written and the spoken word.

Conducted In Spanish

Starting with the room, Miss Anderson's classes advance step by step through a "this is a table, this is a chair," chain of connected thoughts, into acquaintance with the principal objects encountered in every-day living. The statements are repeated in Spanish, over and over again, individually and by the class. As far as possible the school work is conducted in Spanish. Even the examinations are oral.

The Spanish phrase is always a statement, standing on its own feet, rather than a reply to a question, in Miss Anderson's classes. While the question is a convenient stimulus, Miss Anderson believes that it is a stimulus not to be counted upon in ordinary conversation.

What is the use, she asks, of knowing the answer when no one happens to ask the question?

Gain Confidence

One of the outstanding results is the confidence that is being shown by the students in speaking Spanish. After a few repetitions of a phrase its use becomes easy. Initiative is encouraged. When a student gets into the habit of using a few Spanish phrases fluently, it is a logical step to expand the thought, twist it around, and consider the possibilities of associated words. In short, the study of Spanish has been made into a "live" subject.

Favorable parent reaction is found in the surprise that is expressed at the readiness with which a son or daughter expresses a thought in Spanish. A heightened interest in the class and its work has been noted since Miss Anderson began to put the principles of her method into practice.

The next step will be the incorporation of Miss Anderson's system into a text for high school use, a project that she plans to undertake this summer.

Play Materials For Home and School

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Because simple playthings for children are important to their growth, it is good at all seasons of the year to consider what play materials at hand will best meet a child's play needs. Toys are everywhere displayed; but have the possibilities of earth, sand, sawdust, woodshavings, clay, water, wood, dress-up trunks, and participation toys been completely considered by parents and teachers? This column, prepared by experts in the field of constructive play, presents each Saturday for nine weeks a few helps for parents and teachers of little children.

V

The Dress-Up Trunk

Who has not memories of the old hair-trunk full of mother's clothes when she was a little girl? It could be found perilously floating on a sea of joists, out where the floor stopped, low under the slanting roof of the attic. Nothing was ever more fun on rainy days. Forbidden this experience by the exigencies of modern living, the next best substitute is a dress-up trunk placed in or near the doll corner of a playroom, or of a nursery school, kindergarten or primary classroom. Sometimes a suitcase may be used, sometimes a small trunk or chest, occasionally even a near-by closet. In it may be stored a few pairs of high-heeled slippers, a vest, a lace curtain, a man's collar and necktie, an old dress or two, a few hats of doubtful age (with plumes if possible), some gloves, purses, a veil, fur and a filmy scarf. Bits of lace and ribbons and other bright colored cloth for sashes are always welcome.

When the children of this dramatic, imitative age spy the dress-up trunk all sorts of plays evolve. Very frequently the play centers around the playhouse, which is, in reality, part of the classroom or playroom that has been closed off by low screens or outlined with blocks, and equipped with child-constructed furniture and dolls for dramatization in connection with some story the children have heard read or told to them, or some story they have made up from their own experience.

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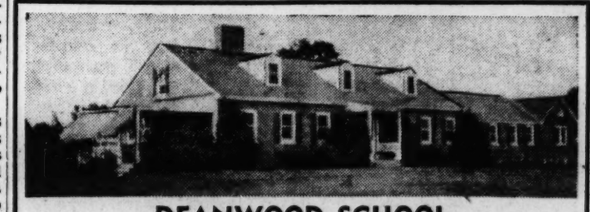

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A Saturday Page

Decorative
Arts

Planning Your House

By Carl Greenleaf Beede

When Tyler Stewart Rogers gave his new book the title, "Plan Your House to Suit Yourself" (Scribner's, New York: $3.50), it couldn't have been because he believes readers of it should try to be their own architects. That is evident from the contents. Decidedly, however, he does think that those who build should give enough thought to their own particular requirements, to be able to consult an architect intelligently.

Of course, if they are buying ready-made jobs, that is another matter—and he gives some wise and practical considerations on this way of acquiring a dwelling. He advises about the buying method very thoroughly and systematically, a manner of approach which dominates the whole book.

In buying, the satisfying house should suit in outside design, size, room plan, equipment, location, lot, and price. All that sounds so obvious that it needn't be said, but when admitted as right, finding a place that meets all these "musts" doesn't prove as easy as we may have thought. In these chapters we are set to thinking the subject out in orderly fashion, with pencil, paper ano ruler. This practice is good for those who are inclined to dwell on what they don't want, rather than on what they do need or desire. Warnings and advice from friends who have bought or built, usually relate to their mistakes—hasty choices or oversights. There are so many ways in which one may make errors, that the greatest caution should be practiced, keeping in mind that for most people acquiring a home involves usually the largest single expenditure they will ever make; also, that changing to another almost always means a loss that seems large.

Five ways of securing a house are mentioned. Buying a completed one from a real estate developer is the first. Second, selecting a plan from this person and having him carry it out for a set figure. Another is, a "prefabricated" or standardized type may be purchased, chosen from a displayed group. A fourth, is to buy stock plans and specifications from one of the numerous concerns offering them. As a fifth possible course, an architect could be employed.

That there are merits in each of these five is apparent, and that there are risks is also plain, both stated in these pages with impartial intent, the weight of advantage for the investor being found with the last course. But all other ways are being patronized and prosper, so they cannot be censured.

If it is true that a home expresses the character of those who live in it, there must be all sorts of homes, some purchased much too hastily, many of them meaning very little in the thought of their inmates. Whatever of definite desire, discriminating taste and special interest the family may have are pretty sure to show very clearly in the type, the plan and the details of their home. As a result, there are houses bought in many different ways, that may on the whole suit all sorts of wishes and stand for their buyers' tastes, degrees of refinement and family habits.

This book of Mr. Rogers will prove a surprising guide, aid and mental stimulant to those of open mind who look on home acquisition as a delightful adventure, who see it to be rich in opportunities for far-sighted planning and for exercising personal feeling and providing for expanded culture of each inmate.

The author warns us to avoid attempt to learn much about the multitude of materials available for construction, leaving that to the architect's advice. On the other hand, he urges the utmost attention to the wants of each family member, to the uses of each portion of the house, and to the comforts and conveniences pertaining to those wants and uses.

That these all may be anticipated fully, there are included many pages for records of "Requirements" or "Wanted" for each room, with blank spaces for entries. Also there are tabulated "Things to Think About" for this-and-that part of the house. Hundreds of marginal sketches, dimensioned when needed, picture closet spaces for a man's shoes or clothing, as well as furnished conversation corners and a dozen types of breakfast and dinner facilities. Expertly designed direct and indirect lighting are shown by diagrams, and so are heating systems, orientation and a score of toilet accommodation plans. Each chapter regarding a part of the house closes with a record form in which may be entered the family's wants. But with all this, by no means are you supposed to be really planning the house altogether yourself. The studies this book helps you make and the choices that develop are all directed to the end that you may know what you want when you work with the architect who will show you the best way to get what you want.

Top Left and Right: Courtesy Richard E. Thibaut; Top Center Left: Katzenbach & Warren; Right, and Right and Left Below: Becker, Smith & Page; Center Below: Thomas Strahan & Co. Photographers: Dana B. Merrill; Louis Warner

Wallpapers offered this season present a delightful variety of designs, including a wide range for whatever place one has in mind. Above is a selection from the recent New York show, at the left being one suitable for a room with English furnishings of the late 1700's. . . . The Persian landscape which comes next is a welcome exotic suggestion, with a captivating contrast between the lively horsemen and the pensive maidens. . . . The flowering tree pattern has a white ground, with flowers and foliage in pink, blue, and green. . . . Brussels Lace is the name given to the right hand pattern—white on pastel grounds. . . . At the left below is a modern, wide-spaced pattern of red flowers and blue leaves on a white ground. . . . The floral strip in the center below has a gray vase, red rose, and a gray penciled stripe on a cream ground. . . . At the right below is a nautical motif, the design in red and gray on a white ground. . . . The group shows marked variety and refinement

Wallpapers That Solve Problems

By Helen Johnson Keyes
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Wallpaper skillfully chosen is probably the most effectual single corrective of architectural defects which is offered by decorative materials. It can apparently raise or lower ceilings; expand small rooms, or contract large ones; it establishes balance where it is lacking, and brings in either sunshine or shadow. This is because no other fabrication covers such large surfaces in our interiors. Paint, although it can do a great deal by the medium of color gradations, lacks the added factor of pattern which gives paper much of its potency.

Problems are the spice of life, and our intelligence is continually whetted by the fact that we must solve them. In the field of interior decoration, defects in architecture supply us with stimulating opportunities to be ingenious. If a ceiling seems to settle down upon our heads, we can raise it, in effect, by papering the walls with perpendicular stripes or an up-climbing vine or floral pattern. We can complete the illusion by putting on the ceiling itself a pale paper, either plain or with tiny dots or stars. To seemingly lower a ceiling whose height seems too lofty, or which is too formal for its furnishings, we can do the contrary—use a horizontal stripe or pattern for the walls and cover the ceiling with a much darker paper—say maroon or plum.

The colors that give a small room an appearance of space are white, pale gray, chartreuse, apricot; indeed, all the pastels. The designs that confirm this illusion are small ones that go on and on without forming a continuous pattern, thereby failing to attract much attention. They may be called self-eliminating patterns. Some rooms are so large that they can be brought into unity only by the use of papers with continuous patterns, whose long, and interwoven lines tie in the farthest corner with the nearest.

When openings are clustered on one wall and the opposite wall remains unbroken by doors or windows, the room is likely to tip down, apparently, on the side which carries the woodwork. To overcome this, an impression of weight should be given the bare wall by an all-over pattern in rich coloring. At the same time the spaces between the openings opposite need to be covered with light-colored paper in a widely-spaced, set design. This should repeat somewhere, in very small measure, the basic color of the opposite side, perhaps using it in a lighter tone. According to the problems offered by the room in question, the two remaining walls may match the heavy or the light paper. Contrast-papering of walls gives many opportunities for the correction of defects, and also for dramatising such features as alcoves and niches.

Light, sunshiny colors and open patterns are effective in bringing light into darkish rooms. This is the problem that faces most apartment house dwellers. In the country, specially in new developments that have not yet been landscaped, the need may be to introduce shadow. Dark, clear greens, browns and plum are effective for this purpose.

Water-resistant and washable papers have captured special rooms such as kitchens, bathrooms and nurseries. Bright color contrasts are usually acceptable and the designs are likely to express the room—presenting us with aquatic animals and birds; with funny little vegetables and pots and pans; and Mother Goose figures. In purchasing them one should learn whether they must be carefully bathed with a damp cloth and a little mild soap, which is the case with the water-resistant type; or if they are actually washable and can be scrubbed. Before papers were manufactured which would endure such treatment they were often protected by clear varnish, but this coating makes them difficult to remove.

Floral patterns always hold their own as the great favorites of the larger public. These are to be found in the papers of all periods and will tie up with the eighteenth century as well as with the twentieth. In the earlier era Chinese motifs introducing birds, mountains, streams and figures in alliance with flowering trees and shrubs, were great favorites and are just as lovely today.

The newest examples show many off-colors, and dusty, muted tones. One is pleased to find that design is steadily and consistently improving in the lower price ranges and that excellent designers are employed by all the important companies to originate fine patterns for homes of moderate incomes. Several thousand new designs are produced in the United States every year.

Oriental Costumes Exhibited

At the Museum of the Rhode Island School of Design in Providence is an exhibition of Oriental costumes and other textiles from India, Persia and Sumatra, lent by Miss Lucy T. Aldrich to be shown until May 8. Of exquisite workmanship both in weaving and embroidery, the textiles are particularly arresting because of their vivid colorings.

The sari of India, a woman's garment, is wound around the body to form a skirt and then carried up over the head falling finally over the right arm. In this collection, there are many gorgeous types of the garment. One belonging to the 1700's was woven of pale terra-cotta colored gauze and over-spun gold threads and has delicate borders of peacocks and parrots in colors. It was given to the Museum by Miss Aldrich in 1937. Another sari is delightfully embroidered with birds and flowers in colors on dark blue satin. Several silk and gold brocaded men's coats of India, one with trousers, give some idea of the sumptuous dress of that country.

There are Kashmir shawls, handwoven in rich as well as delicate colors. An Indian scarf of the 1600's has embroidered ends and borders worked in fine chain-stitch with tree-of-life motifs. This was probably made by a Persian living in India.

Among the other Indian textiles are women's tunics, trousers and head coverings, either embroidered or woven with all the delicacy of the eastern touch. A woven tomb-cover in alternating areas of red, green and black with an Arabic inscription was used in the 17th century on the tomb of a Persian poet. Persian embroideries done in the 1600's have for their designs geometric motifs suggesting the tiling of their buildings. Silk and gold brocaded sashes worn in Persia in the 1700's may be seen, as well as a piece of silk and gold brocade of the period of Shah Abbas in the 1500's.

Courtesy Rhode Island School of Design

This silk gauze terra-cotta garment of India is over-spun with gold and its border is minutely embroidered with parrots and peacocks in colors. Called a sari and made in the 1700's, it is wound around the body as a skirt, then up over the head, falling onto the right arm

Auctions In New York City

The week of April 25 shows sales of fine home furnishings and American antiques scheduled for eight sessions by the Parke-Bernet Galleries, Fifth Avenue and 57th Street, from the 26th to the 30th. Exhibitions covered by three catalogs of the material begin on Saturday the 23d and continue to the time of sale. Tuesday and Wednesday, morning and afternoon, the furnishings of the Keech residence at 4 East 79th Street, will be sold on the premises. The major portion of the nearly 800 lots may be seen there from the 23d, the most precious being at the Galleries, where they are to be sold Tuesday afternoon.

Early American glass and pewter, with Currier and Ives prints, dominate Thursday and Friday afternoons and Thursday evening. All this is from the collection of William Mitchell Van Winkle of New York, its glass portion long regarded as one of the finest collections in existence. This is rated as an outstanding sales event of many years in the field of this type of glass. Mr. Van Winkle was one of the first to collect it, many of its items being pictured in recent extensive works on American flasks and bottles. The eighty-odd lots of American pewter are nearly all in prime condition and many are rated as rare or better.

Saturday afternoon about 200 lots of early American furniture will be auctioned, including some pieces formerly in the Judge Bolles collection.

$2,500—$3,000 Four Rooms Steel Frame

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Youngstown, Ohio

Steel executives, puzzling over the problem of cold blast furnaces, smokeless open hearths, and thousands of idle employees, are looking to the housing industry—and more specifically, the steel house—for the answer to the problem of where to sell excess steel output.

Right now, a few of the steel corporations—notably Republic and American Rolling Mill Co. and Great Lakes Steel Corporation—are spending large sums of money for research and advertising in this field. Their ideas range all the way from homes completely built of steel to those composed of steel frames with wood or concrete or other materials forming walls and other parts.

Some steel executives feel, however, that the nation is not yet fully ready for the steel house, and they are concentrating on furnishing as much steel as possible for houses built of other materials. One of the leaders in this field is the Stran-Steel division of the Great Lakes Steel Corporation, which has completed a trial house near Ecorse, Mich. This is a model four-rooms-and-bath house, to be sold, ready for occupancy, at between $2,500 and $3,000, depending upon local real estate costs.

This house is said to be unique in the low-cost housing field in that it will be pre-fabricated by retail lumber companies from their stock housing materials, thus eliminating the costly transportation charges of the ordinary pre-fabricated homes.

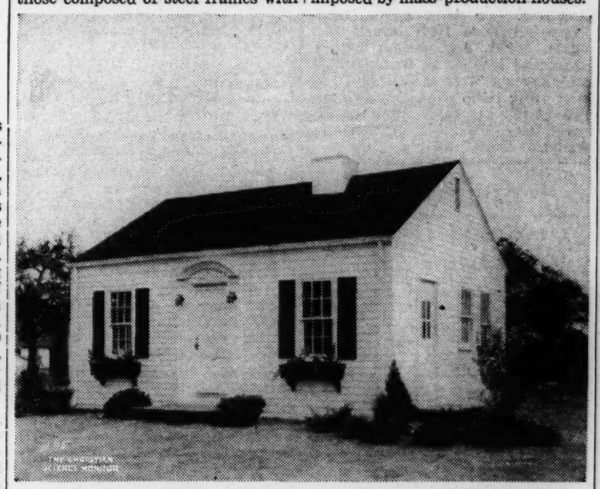
The panels are of rigid insulation board on the outside and plywood on the inside, with doors and windows fitted into these panels at the lumber yards. The panels are then locked in steel channel and stud framing. Wood, brick, or shingles may be used for the siding, and any type of roofing material may be used. The house can be erected in a week. The most important feature of this house is the "skyscraper construction"—steel framing throughout—which eliminates sagging and settling and reduces the hazards of termites, fire, lightning and earthquake.

Another in this field is E. M. Lurie, Chicago housing engineer, who with the Truscon Steel Co., of Youngstown, is introducing a steel-framed house, with concrete walls and floors. Mr. Lurie calls this the "100-year home," and claims it may be built cheaper than with such conventional housing materials as wood or brick or stone, but with many advantages over these materials.

This concrete and steel house with four rooms and bath, ready for occupancy, would cost $3,200 to $3,900, depending on local wage scales and real estate prices, Mr. Lurie states. In one case, he said, it was found a house of wood construction would cost $4,000 while his type could be built for $3,750.

"People can't be induced to accept the mass-production house," he continued, "as they are induced to buy automobiles built by mass production methods, because there is a difference. There is something permanent about home-ownership that there isn't about automobile ownership.

"People buy mass-production automobiles because they know that overnight they can trade in the old model and buy a new car. Most owners do turn in their cars at least every two or three years. Home ownership, on the other hand, presents an entirely different aspect. Most families never buy more than two homes in a lifetime, and therefore each of these must in a large degree reflect the owner's individuality. Families will not willingly accept the limited choice of finishes and restrictions as to type of architecture imposed by mass-production houses."



This four-room cottage with steel frame and pre-fabricated walls is said to be cheaper than usual wood construction and to hold promise of much longer life. This type sells for $2,500 to $3,000

Steel frame members of specially designed form are supplied by the Great Lakes Steel Corporation for this construction, while local lumber yards make the sections from wall board and insulation materials, doors and windows all in place

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Schoolboy Back in Form With Detroit—Morss Trophy Yachting on the Basin Today

Rowe in Effective Relief Debut Against the Indians

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Out in Detroit yesterday the Cleveland Indians ruined the 1938 home debut of the Tigers, while 54,500 fans looked on. As the 4-to-3 score indicates, the battle was close, with the Tigers in the game until the last man had been retired. It was one of those engagements any team grumbles over losing—by a single run. However, a close examination of the box score reveals an item that should have left the Bengals happy, and certainly will have direct bearing on the future of the American League pennant race.

After the visiting Indians had forced the retirement of Tommy Bridges in the fifth inning, a young man known as Schoolboy Rowe came in out of the bull pen. The Schoolboy had not appeared in a regular league game for almost a year. Through the spring training session he was the big question mark of the Tigers—perhaps of the entire league.

Stopped Indians

The right-hander pitched in only 10 championship contests last season, winning one and losing four. There were plenty of critics who insisted he would never pitch another game.

But apparently the Schoolboy has fooled them. Relieving Bridges yesterday with two men on and no one out in the fifth, the lanky young hurler shut off the Tribe with a single hit and without a run during the last five frames. He walked only one and struck out two.

The Schoolboy can be a big man this year. If the Yankees aren't up to their 1937 standard, he can pitch the Tigers right into the World Series. While the Detroit teams of 1934 and '35 were winning the pennants, he was the only pitcher Mickey Cochrane had who could consistently stop the Yanks. After that exhibition against Cleveland, Mickey will undoubtedly give Rowe a chance to start a game within the next four days.

Yanks Blank Senators

In Yankee Stadium, the champs looked like the top club in baseball for the first time this season. Fresh from their series in Boston, where they dropped three out of four to the Red Sox, the titleholders came up with a 7-to-0 shutout over Washington. Charley Ruffing, victim of the opening setback at Fenway Park, came back and stopped the Senators on four hits. Joe Di Maggio was due to join the champs today.

The White Sox went 13 innings before they eliminated the Browns, 4 to 3. Henry Steinbacher's single broke up the game.

These results produced a four-club tie for first place in the American League standing between Boston, Washington, Cleveland, and Chicago.

Pirates Are First

Pittsburgh remained alone at the head of the National League race by taking Cincinnati, 7 to 4. The Pirates now have a record of 19 straight over the Reds at Forbes Field. Four runs in the ninth inning put the Cardinals in front of the Cubs, 6 to 5. The Giants spoiled Brooklyn's home opening by defeating the Dodgers, 3 to 2.

Some 151,000 fans witnessed the second set of openings in six cities. The Cleveland-Detroit game drew the heaviest. The Giants and Dodgers played before 32,000. Approximately 20,000 sat through the Washington-New York and Cincinnati-Pittsburgh games.

Two major-league fielding records were bettered and another equaled yesterday. By accepting 23 chances, Buddy Kuhel of the White Sox surpassed by one the previous high for total chances accepted by a first baseman in a single game. Joe's put-outs equaled the figure in that department.

Don Heffner, the second baseman recently secured from the Yankees, made 12 assists for the Browns yesterday, bettering by one the listed mark.

Expense Outlay Heavy for Walker Cup Golf Player

NEW YORK, April 23 (AP)—It will cost the United States Golf Association about $1,000 per man to send the nine members of its Walker Cup squad over to defend the trophy at St. Andrews, Scotland, June 3-4.

But in spite of that outlay, it's strictly an amateur venture. The Association pays the traveling costs and living expenses of Capt. Francis Ouimet and the eight players who will accompany him on the jaunt that starts from New York at midnight May 10 and ends June 14. If they want to make any side trips or run up any extraordinary bills, that's their own lookout.

For example, Marvin (Bud) Ward of Olympia Wash., has been here several days practicing on the Garden City course on Long Island. He'll be repaid for his railroad fare, Pullman accommodations and $5 a day traveling expenses, but while he's here he has to pay his own keep until the team assembles.

Likewise the players must pay their own $10 entry fees for the British Amateur championship in which they all will play. It starts May 23 at Deal.

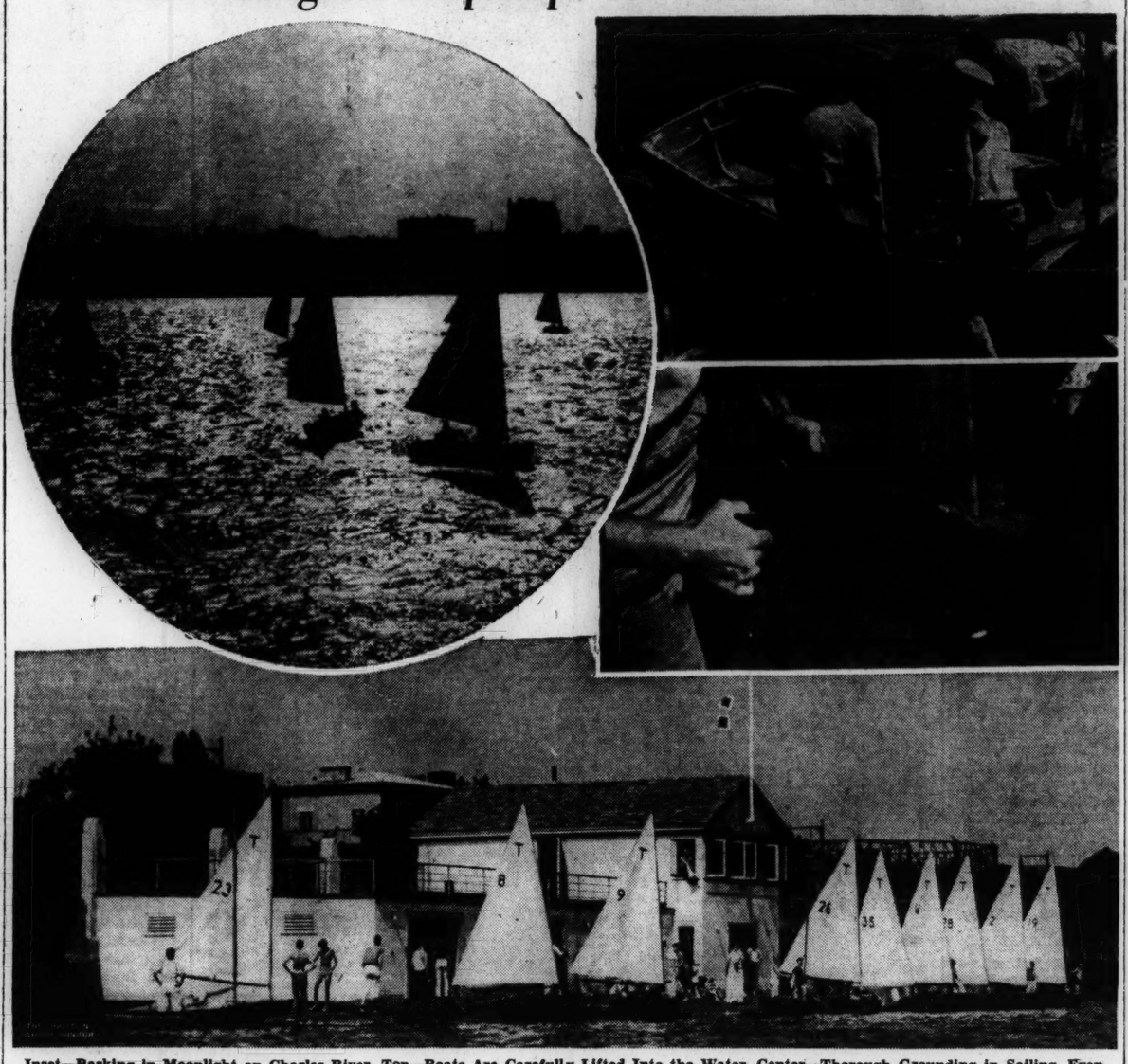
Railroad and steamship fares account for a large part of the $9,000 total. In addition to first class passage on the Bremen going over and the Aquitania coming back, the Association has to pay the fare to New York from Olympia for Ward; Dallas, Texas, for Reynolds Smith; Omaha for Johnny Goodman, open champion; New Orleans for Fred Haas, Jr.; Atlanta for Charles Yates; Cincinnati for Johnny Fischer, and Detroit for Chuck Kocsis.

Captain Ouimet and Ray Billows let the U. S. G. A. off easy, living in Boston and Poughkeepsie, N. Y., respectively.

Vines Defeats Perry

PHILADELPHIA, April 23 (AP)—Ellsworth Vines last night won another victory over his touring professional tennis partner, Fred Perry, by taking an exhibition match in straight sets, 6—4, 8—6.

Tech Dinghies Shipshape for Future Yachtsmen



Inset—Basking in Moonlight on Charles River. Top—Boats Are Carefully Lifted Into the Water, Center—Thorough Grounding in Sailing, Even to Tying Knots, Required Before Taking a Boat Out. Bottom—Typical Scene at Tech Float on Race Day

Around the Hub

The 1938 local rowing season opened on the Charles River this afternoon in the form of a four-race regatta. The first race brought together Browne & Nichols seconds and M. I. T. freshman seconds. Browne & Nichols varsity met the M. I. T. freshman 150 pounders in the next race, before the Tech junior varsity, Union Boat Club seconds and Tech frosh matched oars in the third meeting.

♪ ♪ ♪

The feature race brought together the M. I. T. varsity, now coached by Cedric Valentine; the Boston University Independents, and the Union Boat Club first crew. It was the initial major test for B. U. since the sport was revived two years ago.

♪ ♪ ♪

The badminton season at the University Club came to a conclusion yesterday with the crowning of three club champions. Walter Mitchell took the Class A crown, C. A. Follansbee the Class B, and C. S. Durgin the Class C.

♪ ♪ ♪

Championships in three events will be decided this evening in the annual women's swimming meet at the Lynn Y. M. C. A. They are: the N. E. A. A. U. 300-yard medley, the state 100-yard freestyle, and the 100-yard backstroke.

♪ ♪ ♪

Following this meet, there will be an exhibition by the Boston School of Physical Education for girls, and the Boston Swimming Association.

♪ ♪ ♪

June 9 and 10 are the dates set for the fifth annual state interscholastic golf championship, it is announced by Director Jack Burke of Peabody, who has been in charge of the event since its inaugural. The site will be a South Shore course. Little Dartmouth High is defending titleholder.

♪ ♪ ♪

Second Baseman George Bader's single drove in the deciding run in the eighth inning of Boston University's 4-to-3 triumph over Vermont yesterday.

Eastern Rowing Season

NEW YORK, April 23 (AP)—There's plenty of activity due today on the eastern rowing front, but unless one of the favorites catches a crab or two it probably won't mean much.

Navy's powerful crew tackles Columbia on the Harlem in the principal regatta and there doesn't seem to be any way to stop the Midshipmen. Princeton, beaten by Navy a week ago, meets Rutgers in its first race on Lake Carnegie and Pennsylvania opens against Manhattan on the Schuylkill at Philadelphia. All in all, it appears about as important as a September Saturday is to the football season.

Helene Mayer Wins Again

NEW YORK, April 23 (AP)—Helene Mayer, former Olympic fencing champion from Germany, won the women's United States foils fencing championship last night for the fourth time in five years. Miss Mayer, who now represents Mills College, Oakland, Calif., won 13 consecutive bouts in preliminary, semi-final and final rounds.

Earle Wins Shoot

HIGH POINT, N. C., April 23 (AP)—Paul E. Earle of Starr, S. C., a member of the U. S. Olympic team in 1924, won the 16-yard North and South trapshooting tournament yesterday, missing only seven targets in 200.

W. B. Arey of Salisbury, N. C., wrested the professional championship from Arthur Cuscaden of Wilmington, Del., by breaking 191.

College Sailors Haul Anchor For Heavy Sailing Schedules

By Leavitt Morris
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

This week end and next it will be white sails on the Charles as the dinghy crews of 32 colleges race for the one-year-old Henry A. Morss Memorial Trophy which now rests in possession of Massachusetts Institute of Technology's Nautical Association.

Harvard, Cornell, Dartmouth, Yale, Princeton, and Brown will be among the leading colleges that will be on deck in an attempt to wrest this highly prized trophy away from the Tech sailors.

Jack Wood, Sailing Master of the Engineers, looks for some very close races and would not step out on the proverbial limb and predict a winner. As far as his own crews go, he expects his boys will sail a right good race.

Leading Yachtsmen

Sailing Master Wood pointed out that many of the boys representing the various colleges in this regatta are considered among the country's most promising yachtsmen. Some of the visiting crews have had experience under such masters as Chandler Hovey, owner of the Rainbow, and Gerard Lambert, owner of the Yankee, challenger for the defense of America's Cup.

Tech's crew which will defend the Morss Trophy are Runyon Colie, Delevan Downer, Herman Hanson, and Eric Olsen. The Commodore of the M. I. T. Nautical Association is John G. Proctor. He is elected by members of the Association.

The Henry A. Morss Memorial Trophy was made possible by outstanding yachtsmen of the country, including Hovey, Lambert, Charles P. Curtis, and Charles Francis Adams, Commodore of the Eastern Yacht Club and considered one of the world's best amateur helmsmen.

Morss was directly responsible for the organization of M. I. T.'s Nautical Association and instrumental in sponsoring the drive which brought 37 Herreshoff dinghies to Tech. As a result of this a sailing pavilion was built on the Charles in front of Tech's main buildings to house these boats. Morss passed on before these plans were completed. His friends, therefore, donated a trophy in his memory.

Setup Unique

While there are a number of colleges throughout the United States sponsoring yachting, there is no setup as unique as that of M. I. T. As of February this year there were 479 members registered in the Nautical Association and when Sailing Master Wood called out the first class this spring 300 more boys—most of whom had never sailed—answered the call. Wood said that the steady membership will reach well over the 600 mark by the end of this year.

In order for any member of the Nautical Association to be able to take a boat out he must first pass several examinations. Classes are held regularly for these boys and here they are taught all the essentials of yachting. The various types of knots are learned; splices, coiling, and ground tackle; nomenclature of vessels, pilot rules; launching and hauling; sailing and maneuvering; landing, and crew handling are a few of the essentials necessary before a boy may qualify. Three ratings are given to those sailing at the Pavilion: crew, helmsman, and racing skipper. The helmsman's rating is obtained when the student is sufficiently instructed in the art of sailing to be capable of sailing alone; the racing skipper's rating is given after the helmsman has passed a test on racing rules and shown proficiency in sailing.

Yachting as College Sport

Tech's novel Nautical Association has opened up a new line of sport for hundreds of boys who otherwise couldn't enjoy yachting because of the expense involved. As a rule the various colleges have been represented by individuals who owned their own boats. With Tech leading the way more than 30 colleges in the East are either forming or have formed yacht clubs. Many are furnishing boats for the students' use or are planning to do so.

From the time the ice leaves the Charles until it forms again late in the fall races are held each Saturday and Sunday during the year with additional races during the summer on Tuesdays and Thursdays. Besides meets with neighboring colleges, an invitation meet, called the Boston Dinghy Club Regatta, is held each fall and spring. Colleges as far away as North Carolina are invited to participate.

Races also are held between the students and graduates. The undergraduates race for the Vose Cup and Charles Hayden Sterling Trophy. The Vose Cup goes to the first-division winners while the Hayden Trophy is competed for by second-division members. The Earl P. Charleton Cup has been donated for graduate members.

Despite the growth of the Nautical Association Wood says that the Pavilion facilities are adequate to take care of any expansion likely. Sailing hours are from 10 o'clock in the morning until dusk, seven days a week. This gives students and graduates plenty of time to sail. An average of 3,000 hours a month was recorded last summer, and 1,500 hours during the spring and fall months. It is expected that these figures will be increased this year.

Eastern College Results

Baseball

Ithaca 12, Middlebury 3.
Boston University 4, Vermont 3.
Columbia 4, Penn 2.
Hamilton 5, Swarthmore 4.
N. Y. U. 9, Brooklyn 4.

Lacrosse

Colgate 10, Lafayette 3.
Dartmouth 11, Tufts 0.
Wash. & Lee 13, N. C. 4.

Golf

Brown 8, Colby 1.
Colgate 8, Amherst 1.
Fordham 7, Villanova 2.
Johns Hopkins 6, Haverford 3.
N. Y. U 9, Rutgers 0.
St. Joseph's 6, Boston College 0.

Tennis

Brown 7, Colby 2.
Princeton 9, Cornell 0.
Boston College 5, Villanova 4.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Washington	3	1	.750
Boston	3	1	.750
Chicago	3	1	.750
Cleveland	3	1	.750
New York	2	3	.400
St. Louis	1	3	.250
Detroit	1	3	.250
Philadelphia	0	3	.000

Results April 22

New York 7, Washington 0.
Chicago 4, St. Louis 3 (13 innings).
Cleveland 4, Detroit 3.
One game postponed.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh	4	0	1.000
New York	3	1	.750
Chicago	2	2	.500
Brooklyn	2	2	.500
Boston	1	2	.333
Philadelphia	1	2	.333
Cincinnati	1	3	.250
St. Louis	1	3	.250

Results April 22

Pittsburgh 7, Cincinnati 4.
St. Louis 6, Chicago 5.
New York 3, Brooklyn 2.
One game postponed.

Along Baseball Trails

Bill Terry is rotating the following four-man pitching staff—Melton, Schumacher, Hubbell, and Gumbert, in that order . . . The Giants, last season labeled the "team that never beats itself," did just that in the second game of the current campaign against the Bees . . . The arrival of Joe Di Maggio will mean a general shakeup in the Yankee batting order . . . Myril Hoag, Joe's substitute through the celebrated holdout session, hit in the No. 7 spot, but Di Mag's potent bat belongs at No. 3.

♪ ♪ ♪

Wonder who the Yankees missed the most in that opening series with the Red Sox, Di Maggio or Tony Lazzeri? . . . Tony was invaluable in those infield conferences around a weakening Yankee pitcher . . . Bob Feller's recent one-hitter, pitched against the Browns, was his first major league shutout . . . Much interest this year centers around second base . . . The Yankees have Joe Gordon, the Red Sox Bobby Doerr, the Phillies' Joe Mueller and the Dodgers' Johnny Hudson.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Giants are going along with Lou Chiozza at second until Burgess Whitehead is ready . . . Pep Young is favored over Lee Handley at the Pittsburgh keystone bag . . . Almost forgot the Athletics: Connie Mack opened the season with young Dario Lodigiani, an Oakland rookie, at the middle station . . . If Burleigh Grimes can scare up more pitching at Ebbets Field, watch the Dodgers! . . . The three one-hit games in the National League last year were all by western pitchers—Grissom of Cincinnati, Carleton of Chicago, and Harrell of St. Louis.

♪ ♪ ♪

Apparently undaunted by Tom Yawkey's failure in Boston, the Cubs are trying to buy their way into another World Series . . . Chicago's experience in those big money deals is not an impressive one, however . . . Klein, Lindstrom, Hurst and Stainback are a few heavy purchases who failed to shine in Wrigley uniforms.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Bees are carrying 27 players and must drop four during the next three weeks . . . May 15 is the deadline . . . With the streaks of Joe Medwick and Burgess Whitehead ended, Chicago's Frank Demaree is now the "iron man" of the National League . . . He has played in 346 games without a break . . . Medwick's record was 485; Whitehead's 309 . . . For the first time in 14 seasons, Mickey Cochrane was not behind the bat when 1938 got under way.

E. R.

Whitcombe Wins Tourney

RICKMANSWORTH, England, April 23 (AP)—Charles Whitcombe, captain of the British Ryder Cup team, won a $5,000 open golf tournament at the Moor Park Club yesterday with a 72-hole score of 276. He finished two strokes ahead of his 24-year-old nephew, Eddie Whitcombe, and Alf Perry, former British open champion.

Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cornell	2	0	1.000
Harvard	1	1	.500
Yale	1	1	.500
Dartmouth	1	1	.500
Princeton	1	1	.500
Columbia	1	1	.500
Pennsylvania	0	2	.000

Result April 22

Columbia 4, Penn 2.

Games Today

Penn at Yale.
Harvard at Princeton.

Sahara Desert Complaint From B. A. A. Marathoners

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Boston might well be the Sahara Desert.

At least the great hue and cry set up by the runners in the recent Boston A. A. Marathon would indicate as much. With the vast reservoir supply of the city and several official machines patrolling the course loaded with water containers, runners were unable to cool their parched throats and hot heads.

Even today the storm of protest continues. The first three or four men over the last few miles were well taken care of. The officials' cars mothered the favored, not because of any partisanship, but to share in the glowing tribute of being at the finish when the winner arrives.

Well, that is human nature to share the spoils, but something more should be done in the future. In the first place there is no need for several cars full of officials cluttering the course. With all due respect to the working officials, there is no need for more than two official cars at the most.

And since this paper does not request a car to follow the race I am not biased in stating that the newspapers are entitled to their transportation requests because the public, the runners, and the world likes to know the detailed results. Other than the starter, the referee, the chief marshal and Tom Kanaly, officials are not needed along the course except at the official checking stations. The checkers do not need to travel the whole course.

Now the B. A. A. run is known pretty much over the entire world. It has gained an enviable fame and that reputation will suffer when such runners as the Canadians return home disgruntled. Gerard Cote of Quebec complained strenuously. Fine chaps and fine runners like Cote should not lack for water merely because they trail the leaders—not with all the official cars loaded with water.

Those water carts are available over the first 15 miles or so, and they are needed less there than after the plodders reach the city limits. Country folk take pleasure and pride in supplying the athletes with water from the roadside, but in the city the spectators line the streets, but cannot bring refreshment with them. Then, when the official cars are wanted most, they have left the pack and gone on with the leaders.

The Olympic Marathon rules permit only one official car to follow the race. Athletes who drop out must find their own transportation back and refreshments are not supplied. That is all right for the Olympics, but the B. A. A. race is a festive occasion and there is no reason for not taking care of the runners in every way possible.

The old stands which once were set up at the checking stations should be restored and at these points the runners could have oranges, lemons, or water. A patrol car, stationary until requested to pick up a faltering runner, could be kept at each stand. From the last checking station another patrol car could guard the needs of the runners over the final stretch.

Let the officials officiate and the spectators watch the race, and there will be more race and fewer officials.

Quigley Notes Schools More Baseball Conscious

There is a steep up-curve in scholastic baseball throughout the country this spring. In every section the national game has taken a big jump in number of participants as versus track, tennis, and the other vernal sports in vogue on school campuses. Today there are more high school and prep school ball teams in uniform in the United States than in any previous year.

At the Radio City desk of Ernest C. Quigley, National League Supervisor of Umpires, this significant trend is more than just an interesting fact. Mr. Quigley's title describes only one phase of his busy schedule during the baseball season. When he took charge of things in his National League office recently, and began mapping out his work, the revival of high school baseball loomed large.

"Perhaps it's a reflex from the baseball school wave which has swept the country in recent years," Quigley analyzed. "Baseball has gone in for schools and now it seems that schools have become equally enthusiastic in going in for baseball.

"There is a strong tendency to organize entire states into high school baseball tournament groups through the central education systems. In several states the tournament schedule is already organized in working form. In most of the others that I have observed and in some cases already contacted, this state-wide unification is well on the way.

"The distinctively new feature is that the governing bodies now recognize that baseball must be taught by well-versed coaches. In the past the weakness of scholastic baseball was right there. The boys tended to lose interest in their school team because their coach was treating baseball as a side issue. He was usually a football star, coaching baseball in the spring to fill out his schedule for the year, no matter how brief his own baseball experience had been.

"I don't mean to say that this year the new trend has resulted in every school engaging a star ball player for the work. That is possible in only a limited number of school systems. But the intelligent authorities have learned from the baseball school movement that there is more to baseball coaching than any athletic coach can derive out of a book.

"This means that professional baseball can do a great work by cooperating with high school set-ups in the work of baseball teaching. It can be done through baseball 'clinics,' sessions held in connection with state and district tournaments, where it is possible to reach a great number of boys at one time."

From his winter headquarters at St. Mary's, Kan., Quigley's activities as a nationally-prominent football and basketball official gave him broad scope to observe trends in academic athletics, so that his deductions regarding high school baseball are made with authority.

Because of his keen interest in school sports and his important position in professional baseball, the boom in high school baseball this spring will find him in the forefront of the organizational work in as many of the states as his busy schedule permits.

Latin America—For New World or Old?

A Series of 12 Articles

May 2-14, 1938

By Roland Hall Sharp

Mr. Sharp has just completed a 20,000-mile flying trip to 20 Hispanic-American countries, interviewing leading public men, officials and private citizens. Everywhere the United States is being looked to for aid in educating the people in the value of democracy, and in staving off the aggressive propaganda of the fascist powers of Europe. These first-hand stories carry a message to North Americans which they need to know for their future protection. Read them; they are another of the exclusive news features of the Monitor.

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The Home Forum

The Finch Sisters

IT WAS Tartuffe, our huge gray-blue Persian with amber eyes and the disposition of a Nero, who was first to feel the full impact of the sisters' arrival. It was clear from the moment they laid eyes on him that the Misses Finch would never tolerate Tartuffe. A hasty, and, I fear, a heated family conference resulted in Tartuffe's temporary banishment to Grandfather's summer home in Maine. Because of his peculiar temperament, we dared not subject the imperious Persian to the ordinary mode of basket travel. So he journeyed in state in the car, driven by George, who made no secret of what he thought about the whole arrangement.

After this unprecedented upheaval in our establishment, we hoped the sisters would be satisfied. And they did settle down, quite definitely for the summer. Sara, the elder by a minimum of time, was plump and domineering. Emily, a bit on the scrawny side, was so self-effacing as to be almost invisible in the presence of her more aggressive sister. But she had that silent, slow persistence which in the end often accomplished more than the bombastic methods employed by the temperamental Sara.

* * *

THE TWO WOULD chatter and sing by the hour. They had a trilly, rather canary-like song, and their voices were slightly husky, probably from sleeping out of doors on damp nights. Neither sister was a beauty, for they came of that branch of the Finch family which affects somber attire, usually a dingy gray mottled with black. Unexpected touches of white only heightened the effect of general dowdiness. For weeks on end, we nursed a secret, but futile, hope that they would one day blossom out in some brighter plumage. Emily did sport an infinitesimal trimming of mauve, for a few days. But nothing more came of it. Whether or not Sara disapproved and ripped off the offending color, we never knew. And we dared not ask. But we noticed that Emily had a slightly distrait look for some days after the experimental mauve vanished.

It was never quite clear to us whether Sara and Emily had a family. We took it for granted that they must have had a mother and a father; but sisters, brothers, cousins, or even friends seemed non-existent. Which may explain why they adopted us. Sometimes, when Sara was in her most expansive mood, and was perched either on my shoulder or my knee, to sit until a better idea came to her, I would try, very tactfully, to question her. But she would only tip her small gray head to one side, glance obliquely at me with her bright, beady black eyes, and give a little non-committal chuckle. She did not exactly rebuff me, but she made it plain that the right sort of people did not ask personal questions.

Sara usually preferred to perch on the back of someone's chair, puff out her considerable bosom, and let everything go in a shrill arpeggio. This she would do repeatedly, until all conversation ceased. We never dared to acknowledge it, but we all preferred Emily's soft murmuring song. It lacked the dramatic intensity of Sara's performance, but it touched the heart.

The "girls" never meant to be any trouble. Of that I am sure. They took upon themselves little duties, trivial perhaps, but evidence of their innate appreciation of our hospitality. For instance, Sara and Emily never failed to help Louisa clear the table. Immediately upon the family's rising from luncheon or dinner, the sisters would rush to the table, make a complete and detailed survey of it, expertly remove all crumbs, and critically examine any careless stains. The theory back of all this was commendable, but in practice it meant additional work for Louisa, who was not only cook and general maid, but laundress as well. The small erratic tracks, left by the zealous Sara and Emily in their inspection of the cloth, could not be considered marks of beauty. But they were so serious about it all, so unfailingly conscientious, that even Louisa hesitated to complain. And so, at last, we were obliged, out of consideration for the much encumbered Louisa, to employ the utilitarian oilcloth covers usually seen at picnics. This was an offense to our aesthetic tastes, but we suffered that rather than to risk wounding the feelings of the "girls."

* * *

ONE DAY IN late August, Emily astonished us all by appearing with a friend. That morning I had spent some time arranging vases of flowers for the house, as we were expecting guests over the week end. Ordinarily Sara and Emily helped me with this little chore, selecting the less perfect sprays of bloom and picking them to pieces, so that I would not be tempted to use them and thereby spoil an otherwise perfect arrangement. On that morning, however, Sara was alone. I asked her about Emily, but she gave me an indifferent reply, and so I assumed Emily to be off on some important insect hunt which occasionally demanded the sisters' attention.

Luncheon was announced, and still no Emily. As Sara seemed unconcerned by this unwarranted absence of her docile sister, we made no further comment. But just as we had finished dessert—a rich, crumbly shortcake which was the especial delight of both Sara and Emily—we heard a whirr of wings, and a surprised chirrup from Sara. Emily had returned, accompanied by a friend.

The stranger, apparently well coached beforehand by Emily in what to expect, looked calmly at us; and, urged on by gentle twittery insistence from the obviously excited Miss Finch, walked over to the dish in which lay a generous serving of shortcake crumbs—crumbs we had been saving for the truant Emily.

Sara, perched on the arm of my chair, seemed transfixed. And we could scarcely restrain our amusement. For the timid, self-effacing Emily was indulging in antics that were exceedingly funny. She hopped and danced and fluttered ceaselessly around the phlegmatic male who was gorging himself on fare such as he had never known existed. Occasionally Emily glanced at Sara to see how she was taking it. But Sara, somewhat recovered from her first shock of surprise, had flown away to a chair at the far end of the terrace, where she seemed wholly occupied with her usual afternoon toilet.

The shortcake crumbs disappeared almost by magic, and the satiated stranger followed Emily over to the pottery drinking bowl. Here, perched nonchalantly on its thick rim, he sipped slowly and daintily the cool, fresh water. Then, with a few gay chirrups, he was off, pursued by the regrettably infatuated Emily.

Emily did not return to dinner that evening. And, out of consideration for Sara, we made no reference to the absentee. Sara helped Louisa as usual with the clearing of the table; and then, after her customary evening song—in this case rather subdued and markedly off key—she retired early.

After two days, Emily returned—alone—without offering any explanation of her extraordinary behavior. Relations between the sisters were decidedly strained that day. But only a heart of pure granite could have withstood the pathetic overtures Emily made to regain her place in our affections. Sara must have been more of a philosopher than we ever suspected, for in a day or two the sisters were as inseparable as ever. Emily's brief, and we assume unfortunate, romance was but a memory.

* * *

MID-SEPTEMBER found us anxious about the sisters' plans for the winter. We, ourselves, were obliged to return to the city early in October, and we felt that the "girls" would be decidedly out of their element in an apartment. In our effort to bring this problem to their attention as tactfully as possible, we discussed among ourselves the various winter advantages of the Carolinas and Georgia versus Florida. But there was no indication that either Sara or Emily benefited by overhearing these purposeful talks.

We discussed it with the Bushes, on the afternoon they called to bid us good-by. The Bushes were going to California for a year. They were bird lovers, and we hoped that they could advise us about Sara and Emily. But they were more concerned with the delights of their anticipated drive to sunny California. They dismissed the problem of Sara and Emily with the statement that Instinct would assert itself sooner or later and the "girls" would find themselves heading south. At last they rose to go, and Sara and Emily, who had been dozing fitfully on the back of my headrest, disappeared in a whirr of wings around the side of the house.

We walked down the path to the car, the last good-by was finally said, and they drove off. As their car wound down our sloping driveway, I noticed two small gray lumps perched on its roof. Sara and Emily! I was too astonished to cry out. The sisters had often ridden as far as the gate on the top of our sedan. But this was the first time they had ever presumed to alight upon a visiting car. Could they be leaving us, we asked ourselves?

We watched the car as far as the gate. We waited for the two small gray lumps that were our Sara and Emily to soar into the air and come winging back to us. But they never did. The car slid cautiously out between the stone posts, and turned south on the road to Bridgeport, bearing the Misses Finch, who, we consoled ourselves, must have finally succumbed to the irresistible pull of Instinct.

J. B. DEC.

The Butterfly

OUTSPREAD WINGS . . .

Fluttering . . .
Dipping . . .

A flash of brown . . .
A glimpse of blue . . .

Hovering . . .
Resting . . .

Closed wings.

ISOBEL M. MCLELLAN

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Apple Trees

TREES are like families, each member having his own distinguishing characteristics. One tree will incline to roundness, another to height, one to grace, and a fourth to strength.

The fact that apple trees are among the most individual of trees, I had only dimly realized until I found myself in Nova Scotia. There I began at last to see them as they are. It was not in bright sunlight that they revealed themselves; but, when evening came, then the tree shapes stood out against a distant mountain and a mirror-clear sea and a sky painted with all the colors of the rainbow.

* * *

THE CHARM OF apple trees is as much in movement as in form. Every little air that lifts the tender sprays of leaf and blossom, every gale that sends the elbowing branches tossing in wildest rhythm, fills the landscape with a picture in a new and beautiful fashion. In winter, when snow lies crisp and white, the etched outlines, purplish black in the brilliance of sunlight, cast vivid blue shadows. In the pale radiance of moonlight, the mystery of her chilly silver gleam seems to turn the trees into illusive creatures of fairy legend.

Night, or the half light of summer twilight, is the hour in which to walk amongst apple trees. After a little you get to know the trees individually, you pick out a favorite here and there and linger admiring the straightness of the trunk, the symmetrical spread of branch, the wealth of swelling fruit, the curling oval of leaf. It may not always be symmetry that attracts your notice; but something forceful in a jutting branch, or the strong uprightness of a stem, as of mighty arms outstretched in energy or defiance. Sometimes it may be that the whole tree, silhouetted against a rosy sunset sky, makes a delicately balanced pattern.

* * *

ONE SUCH TREE grows upon a gently rising hillside, looking down into the valley upon river and sea. I recall one evening, when an immense flame-colored moon rose slowly from behind a fringe of spruce. In winter storms I saw it stand stripped of leaf and fruit; but just as brave, strong and steadfast, awaiting the coming spring, its bare branches snow wreathed, yet in a measure as beautiful as when it was clothed in summer loveliness.

One more favorite! In very truth, the apple tree of fairy story. It should bear golden apples, it should have leaves of silver; and indeed it has, for the moon tips its leaves with silver and, when autumn comes, its apples are ruddy gold. Its young stem is perfectly upright, its young branches spread in perfect symmetry. Such a picture it is of peaceful beauty.

F. M. R.

BY COURTESY OF THE ART INSTITUTE OF CHICAGO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FRUITS AND FLOWERS: *A Painting by Paul Cézanne.*

THE modern French master, Paul Cézanne, used his large talent for portraying very simple and domestic themes. Even when he painted a jar of flowers and a few pieces of fruit, he modulated his pigments and arranged his hues with utmost care and sensitiveness so that he would gain a maximum effect of vitality. Cézanne taught young painters to derive clarity through simplification. We may note in this beautiful still-life belonging to The Art Institute of Chicago how he stressed the spherical shapes of the fruits, the bulbous, elliptical form of the jar, and the characterizing contours of blossoms and leaves. The rectangular table provides an inner frame and strengthens the feeling of basic solidity.

Carlyle's Clarity Of Line

NOT one obscure line, or half line, did he ever write. His meaning lies plain as the daylight, and he who runs may read; indeed, only he who runs *can* read, and keep up with the meaning. . . .

Indeed, for fluency and skill in the use of the English tongue, he is a master unrivaled. His felicity and power of expression surpass even his special merits as historian and critic. Therein his experience has not failed him, but furnished him with such a store of winged, ay and legged words, as only a London life, perchance, could give account of. . . . Yes, he has that same English for his mother-tongue that you have, but with him it is no dumb, muttering, mumbling faculty, concealing the thoughts, but a keen, unwearied, resistless weapon. He has such command of it as neither you nor I have; and it would be well for any who have a lost horse to advertise, or a town-meeting warrant, or a sermon, or a letter to write, to study this universal letter-writer, for he knows more than the grammar or the dictionary.

The style is worth attending to, as one of the most important features of the man which we at this distance can discern. . . . His books are solid and workmanlike, as all that England does; and they are graceful and readable also. They tell of huge labor done, well done, and all the rubbish swept away; like the bright cutlery which glitters in shop windows, while the coke and ashes, the turnings, filings, dust, and borings lie far away at Birmingham, unheard of.—HENRY DAVID THOREAU, in "Thomas Carlyle and His Works," from "Miscellanies." (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Home Town

RED sunset hovering over white houses,
Wide streets that run into the sinking sun,
And friendly people going home—
This is the urgent memory I have.

Recalling how spring time
Brought back the leaf-made shadow,
And longer light on greener lawns,
And the country crowding the town—
Recalling thus it blurs and fades
Until only white houses wait at sunset
For people going home—

CARL HENRI

Effectual Prayer

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MOST individuals desire to pray "the effectual fervent prayer of a righteous man," which, the Apostle James declared (James 5:16), "availeth much." They feel a desire to commune with the Father, and in their hearts they know that God answers righteous prayer.

The understanding of how to pray aright is essential to the demonstration of health, harmony, and freedom. Early in their experience students of Christian Science learn that while they are gaining a clearer understanding of God as divine Mind, infinite Love, they are also attaining a higher concept of prayer.

Prayer is the conscious recognition of the truth that God is All, and that His law is supreme, ever operative, and demonstrable in human experience. God is infinite Spirit, and His gifts are spiritual in character. One who prays for material things does not understand God, or his own real selfhood. God is Life, Truth, Love; He gives abundantly of His good and perfect gifts. God gives ideas to man, and each individual receives these ideas in proportion to his understanding of true communion, effectual prayer. Prayer does not alter the relationship of God and man. God is the Father, Mind. Man reflects God's completeness. He manifests health, abundance, peace, joy, freedom, and spiritual energy. God is the source of the good for which mankind prays.

The effect of true prayer is to conform the thought of the seeker to a readiness to receive the good for which he prays. Righteous prayer may be either petition or affirmation, or both. One is praying aright when he affirms joyously that God is Mind, divine Principle, Life, Truth, Love, and that man is upright, loving, pure, and free. Such prayer lifts human consciousness to the realm where harmony abounds. It is the prayer of spiritual understanding, whereby the individual proves his oneness with divine Mind.

The prayer of petition may also be righteous prayer. To look to God for strength, purity, love, and spiritual power is both wise and helpful. This prayer includes humble recognition of the supremacy of the will of God, and the surrender of human will. It expresses the heart's desire to bring human consciousness into closer relation to the divine. Petition for spiritual gifts is the expression of right desire. In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy says (p. 1), "Desire is prayer; and no loss can occur from trusting God with our desires, that they may be moulded and exalted before they take form in words and in deeds."

We need to be importunate in prayer, to be insistent in claiming man's birthright of freedom and harmony. Material sense claims to surround us with sin, sorrow, and suffering, and it is only through righteous prayer that freedom can be gained. Scientific prayer enlightens human thinking, lifts thought above the belief of life and intelligence in matter, and proves in individual experience the glorious truth that man is spiritual. In his Sermon on the Mount the Master said (Matthew 7:7), "Ask, and it shall be given you; seek, and ye shall find; knock, and it shall be opened unto you." Asking implies a desire for good, and the request is naturally followed by active seeking and persistent knocking. Diligence is requisite in the task of putting off the material sense of man and putting on the spiritual concept. Mrs. Eddy says in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 127), "One thing I have greatly desired, and again earnestly request, namely, that Christian Scientists, here and elsewhere, pray daily for themselves; not verbally, nor on bended knee, but mentally, meekly, and importunately."

Great numbers of students of Christian Science in all parts of the world testify gratefully that, through the study of Christian Science and obedience to its rules, they have learned to pray aright. They have found that the understanding of God gained from the study of the Bible and Mrs. Eddy's writings, enables them to commune more freely with the Father, and to demonstrate in human experience the divine power to heal and save.

The first chapter in Science and Health is devoted to the subject of prayer. This chapter has proved a great blessing to students of Christian Science, as well as to many other seekers for Truth. It is not uncommon to hear clergymen and religious workers pay tribute to this presentation of prayer. The better concept of prayer attained through study of this chapter has in many cases brought about healing of disease and inharmony. During the reading of the chapter on Prayer, one individual was healed of a physical disease which had failed to yield to a surgical operation.

Continued right thinking, right acting, spiritual knowing, and true loving are unceasing prayer. God is not separate from right desire, and His grace is sufficient to satisfy the hungry heart.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Wirksames Gebet

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

DIE meisten Menschen möchten „des Gerechten Gebet" beten, das „viel vermag, wenn es ernstlich ist", wie der Apostel Jakobus erklärt (Jak. 5, 16). Sie möchten eins sein mit dem Vater, und sie wissen in ihrem Herzen, daß Gott des Gerechten Gebet erhört.

Das Verständnis, recht zu beten, ist für den Beweis der Gesundheit, der Harmonie und der Freiheit wesentlich. Die Schüler der Christlichen Wissenschaft lernen bald verstehen, daß sie durch ein klareres Verständnis, daß Gott das göttliche Gemüt, die unendliche Liebe, ist auch einen höheren Begriff vom Gebet erlangen.

Gebet ist die bewußte Erkenntnis der Wahrheit, daß Gott das All ist, und daß Sein Gesetz allerhaben, immer wirksam und in der menschlichen Erfahrung beweisbar ist. Gott ist der unendliche Geist, und Seine Gaben sind geistiger Art. Wer um materielle Dinge bittet, versteht weder Gott noch sein eigenes wirkliches Selbst. Gott ist das Leben, die Wahrheit, die Liebe; Er gibt Seine guten und vollkommenen Gaben in Fülle. Gott gibt dem Menschen Ideen, und jeder einzelne empfängt diese Ideen in dem Maße, wie er das wahre Einssein, wirksames Gebet, versteht. Das Gebet ändert die Beziehung Gottes zum Menschen nicht. Gott ist der Vater, das Gemüt. Der Mensch spiegelt Gottes Vollständigkeit wider. Er bekundet Gesundheit, Fülle, Frieden, Freude, Freiheit und geistige Tatkraft. Gott ist die Quelle des Guten, worum die Menschheit bittet.

Wahres Gebet bewirkt, daß das Denken des Suchers bereit wird, das Gute, worum er betet, zu empfangen. Gerechtes Gebet kann entweder Bitte oder Bejahung oder beides sein. Man betet recht, wenn man freudig bejaht, daß Gott das Gemüt, das göttliche Prinzip, das Leben, die Wahrheit, die Liebe ist, und daß der Mensch aufrichtig, liebevoll, rein und frei ist. Ein solches Gebet hebt das menschliche Bewußtsein in das Reich empor, wo Harmonie herrscht. Es ist das Gebet geistigen Verständnisses, wodurch der einzelne sein Einssein mit dem göttlichen Gemüt beweist.

Auch das Bittgebet kann gerechtes Gebet sein. Gott um Stärke, Reinheit, Liebe und geistige Kraft bitten, ist sowohl weise als auch hilfreich. Dieses Gebet schließt demütige Anerkennung der Oberhoheit des Willens Gottes und das Aufgeben des menschlichen Willens in sich. Es drückt des Herzens Verlangen aus, das menschliche Bewußtsein in innigere Beziehung zu dem göttlichen zu bringen. Die Bitte um geistige Gaben ist der Ausdruck rechten Verlangens. Im christlich-wissenschaftlichen Lehrbuch „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit dem Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" schreibt Mary Baker Eddy (S. 1): „Verlangen ist Gebet; und kein Verlust kann uns daraus erwachsen, daß wir Gott unsere Wünsche anheimstellen, damit sie gemodelt und geläutert werden möchten, ehe sie in Worten und Taten Gestalt annehmen".

Wir müssen unablässig beten, beharrlich des Menschen Geburtsrecht der Freiheit und der Harmonie beanspruchen. Der materielle Sinn behauptet, uns mit Sünde, Sorge und Leiden zu umgeben, und nur durch gerechtes Gebet kann Freiheit erlangt werden. Wissenschaftliches Gebet erleuchtet das menschliche Denken, erhebt das Denken über die Annahme von Leben und Intelligenz in der Materie und beweist in der persönlichen Erfahrung die herrliche Wahrheit, daß der Mensch geistig ist. In der Bergpredigt sagte der Meister (Matth. 7, 7): „Bittet, so wird euch gegeben; suchet, so werdet ihr finden; klopfet an, so wird euch aufgetan". Bitten schließt das Verlangen nach dem Guten in sich, und auf die Bitte folgt naturgemäß tätiges Suchen und beharrliches Anklopfen. Fleiß ist erforderlich bei der Aufgabe, den materiellen Sinn abzulegen und den geistigen Begriff zu erwerben. Mrs. Eddy schreibt in "Miscellaneous Writings" (S. 127): „Eines habe ich sehr gewünscht, und wieder bitte ich ernstlich darum, nämlich, daß die Christlichen Wissenschafter hier und anderwärts täglich für sich beten, nicht laut noch auf den Knieen, sondern innerlich, demütig und inbrünstig".

Zahllose Schüler der Christlichen Wissenschaft in allen Teilen der Welt bezeugen dankbar, daß sie durch Ergründen der Christlichen Wissenschaft und Befolgung ihrer Regeln recht beten gelernt haben. Sie haben gefunden, daß das durch Forschen in der Bibel und in Mrs. Eddys Schriften erlangte Gottesverständnis sie befähigt, mit dem Vater freimütiger in Gemeinschaft zu treten und die göttliche Kraft, zu heilen und zu erretten, in der menschlichen Erfahrung zu beweisen.

Das erste Kapitel in Wissenschaft und Gesundheit handelt vom Gebet. Dieses Kapitel hat sich nicht nur Schülern der Christlichen Wissenschaft, sondern auch vielen anderen Suchern nach der Wahrheit als großer Segen erwiesen. Es ist gar nichts Ungewöhnliches, daß Geistliche und Arbeiter auf religiösem Gebiete dieser Darbietung des Gebets Anerkennung zollen. Der durch Vertiefung in dieses Kapitel erlangte bessere Begriff vom Gebet hat in vielen Fällen Heilung von Krankheit und Disharmonie bewirkt. Während des Lesens dieses Kapitels über das Gebet wurde jemand von einer körperlichen Krankheit geheilt, die durch eine Operation hatte nicht geheilt werden können.

Unablässiges rechtes Denken, rechtes Handeln, geistiges Erkennen und wahres Lieben sind Beten ohne Unterlaß. Gott ist nicht getrennt von rechtem Verlangen, und Seine Gnade genügt, das hungernde Herz zu befriedigen.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Rye From a Train Window

ALL down the year it dances,
The ripened rye in the sunlight,
Extravagantly gold, yet slight
As ripples in a pond when stone
Upon its surface glances.
Carelessly squandered was that sight
As the train streamed by
And the bored eye
Fell again to the magazine.
How could the mind know
The heart would treasure the rye field so,
Or what a moment's gold might mean
In a world muted by snow?

KATHLEEN SUTTON

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 12-14 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1938

People in Quabbin Area Must Leave to Make Way for Water No One Can Use

All Pictures by Staff Photographers. Map by a Staff Artist

Scenes of Great Swift and Ware River Water Diversion Project

1. Scene in Greenwich, Which Will Be Under Water When the Quabbin Reservoir Fills.
2. Busy Machines and Busy Men Build the $65,000,000 Project to Supply the Boston Metropolitan District With Water.
3. The Old Congregational Church in Greenwich, Torn Down for Firewood. Its Site Will Be Several Hundred Feet Under Water When the Reservoir Fills.
4. This Young Man Has Charge of the Signal Panel Atop Quabbin Hill. At His Finger Tips Are Controls for the Big Hydraulic Fill Machinery Used in Building the Dam.
5. Looking Down From the Control Room at Quabbin Dam on the Swift River. Rock and Earth Is Carried to the Top of Quabbin Hill, Mixed With Water and Poured Down to Raise the Dam. This Is Called the "Hydraulic Fill" Method of Dam Building.
6. View of the Completed Quabbin Dike. This Is on the Other Side of the Hill From the Dam and Blocks Off Another Outlet of the Swift River.
7. Commissioner Eugene C. Hultman, Chairman of the Metropolitan District Water Commission, in Charge of Quabbin.
8. Opening of the Outlet Tunnel in the Quabbin Reservoir.
9. Two Long-Time Enfield Residents Who Will Leave This Summer. Their Former Homes Will Be Under Water.
10. The Belt Conveyor That Carries the Dirt Up to the Top of Quabbin Hill to Be Mixed With the Water.
11. An old home in Enfield, With Square-Hewed Timbers, Falling Beneath the Wreckers' Axes to Make Way for the Water.

Lower—A Map Showing the Ware Swift River Project and the Aqueducts to Boston.

Preview of the News: Next Week in Boston

City Hall

Spring Draws City Employees to Plaza; But the Council Keeps Busy on Budget

In recent years spring and budgets have become almost synonomous at Boston's City Hall.

Each year about this time the lawn in City Hall plaza becomes tinted with genuine Irish green; the Benjamin Franklin statue shows signs of restlessness; and City workers gather in the plaza in the sunlight of midday to talk of coming vacations. But on the fourth floor of City Hall the doors to City Council rooms are closed to the tempting winds of spring. For the Mayor's budget has arrived; and with it the Mayor's usual message urging the Council to give the same its prompt consideration.

This order of things prevails as usual on School Street in April, 1938. Mayor Maurice J. Tobin's budget had been delivered to the Council last week and was sent to the printer. The warm sun of Tuesday drew the Mayor and Council outside to celebrate Patriots' Day; Thursday, too, was "brite and fair," and the City Fathers accordingly went to Hyde Park to try out the City's new George Wright Golf Course. But such pleasant festivities must now be ignored by the Council. Next Tuesday the budget will have been printed and the Councilors on that day must begin a month of study of this financial statement, probably the most important work which the Council does each year.

However, the Council is not the only City body with a budget on its calendar in the spring. There is the School Committee. For two months now the school budget has been in preparation, and the end is not in sight. What to do about the Boston Teachers' College took up the Committee's attention last week, and will again this week. A new proposal to charge various tuition fees at the institution to make it to a degree self-supporting has been laid before the Committee. This would be the alternative to either closing the college or reducing its curriculum. The tuition fee would be $50 for regular students and various rates for part-time and special students. Henry Parkman, Jr., Corporation Counsel, has been asked for a ruling on the legality of charging tuition, and his reply is expected by the Committee in a few days.

Statehouse

Senate to Debate $81,000,000 Budget; To Study $10,000,000 for Jobs Relief

Senate debate on the $81,000,000 State budget, scheduled for Wednesday, looms as the highlight this coming week on Beacon Hill.

Boosted from $71,000,000 to $81,000,000 by the House, the budget is expected to be closely pruned by the more penurious upper branch members. Scheduled for the most minute attention is the $10,000,000 item added by the House for distribution to the cities and towns for unemployment relief. Passage of this item would establish the deficit-balancing State Tax at $18,000,000, the highest in Massachusetts history, not a bright prospect for a Governor seeking re-election.

* * *

Bank Life Insurance

Proponents of savings banks life insurance will rally to the system defense on Tuesday when a hearing will be held on a bill to limit to life insurance an individual may purchase. At present the limit is $3,000 the amount of savings bank $24,000.

Originally sponsored by Louis D. Brandeis, Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, this system was pioneered by Massachusetts in 1907, when the Legislature adopted the existing law. Since that time private insurance companies have attempted to push through various modifying or restricting amendments.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and its vicinity: Continued fair tonight and Sunday; moderately cool, with the lowest temperature near or slightly below 40 tonight and possibly light frosts in susceptible places; slowly rising temperature during Sunday; moderate to gentle northerly winds.

Maine: Fair and continued cool tonight, Sunday increasing cloudiness with warmer in the interior.

Vermont and New Hampshire: Fair and continued cool tonight, Sunday increasing cloudiness and warmer.

Massachusetts: Fair with light frost tonight Sunday fair; slightly warmer in the interior.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair with light frost, somewhat cooler in the interior tonight; Sunday fair with rising temperature in the interior.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Diminishing northerly winds and fair weather tonight and Sunday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	45	42	Minneapolis	44	44
Bermuda	68	64	New Orleans	62	60
Chicago	46	40	New York	42	40
Denver	46	44	Norfolk	50	50
Helena	40	38	Philadelphia	44	42
Kansas City	52	52	St. Louis	44	44
Los Angeles	58	56	San Francisco	50	50
Miami	76	72	Washington	42	38

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., April 23
B—Minimum April 22

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 5:51 p. m., E. S. T.; height 8 feet
Sunday, 7:08 a. m., E. D. S. T.; height, 8.4 feet
Sunday, 7:43 p. m., E. D. S. T.; height, 8.3 feet
Monday, 8:02 a. m., E. D. S. T.; height, 8.6 feet

Light all vehicles by 7:03 p. m., E. S. T., on Saturday
Light all vehicles by 8:04 p. m., E. D. S. T., on Sunday

Shipping

The steamer Saint John of the Eastern Steamship Lines sails for Bermuda Monday, April 25.

Significance: Marks entrance of another steamer line into the Boston-Bermuda cruise service. The Saint John made an Easter cruise from Boston which is now an annual event but this year is planning two others, the one April 25 and the other May 3, before returning to the monotony of a regular run between Boston and Saint John, New Brunswick.

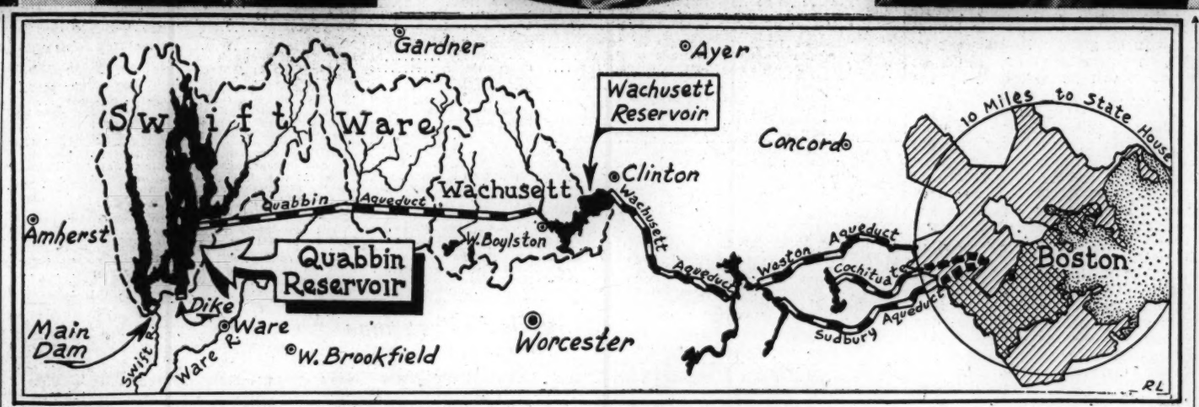
* * *

Engineers Appreciated

A testimonial luncheon will be held at Boston Chamber of Commerce to Maj. Gen. Julian L. Schley, head of the United States Army Engineers, and Brig. Gen. John J. Kingman, Assistant Chief, who come to Boston to inspect some Federal projects under way in this vicinity, that are under jurisdiction of the engineers.

Significance: This is a token of appreciation of Boston Port interests for improvements in Boston Harbor's main ship channel, Cape Cod Canal, and other projects,

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)



Aiken Criticizes G.O.P. Chairman's Relief Attitude

HANOVER, N. H., April 23 (AP)—For the third time in nearly five months, Gov. George D. Aiken (R) of Vermont chided the National Republican leadership today, this time for what he called "bad psychology" in giving "the impression the Republican Party would cut off relief spending."

Last December Governor Aiken demanded that the National Committee purge itself of "the baneful influence of the southern committeemen." Last February, in New York, he said Lincoln would have been "ashamed" of the Party's leadership in 1938.

Yesterday, addressing Dartmouth

(Continued on Page 10, Column 3)

Saltonstall and Haigis Scan G. O. P.'s Horizon

In Boston Today

While Gov. George D. Aiken of Vermont was vigorously questioning pronouncements of the National Republican high command at a meeting at Dartmouth College yesterday, across the Massachusetts line two hopes for the Party in this State were in a conference, in Worcester, which foreshadowed a contest for the governorship nomination.

The conferees were John W. Haigis, Greenfield banker, and Republican leader in the Western part of the State, and Leverett Saltonstall, former Speaker of the House of Representatives, who campaigned for Governor two years ago but lost the nomination to Mr. Haigis at the Party's pre-primary convention. He ran for Lieutenant-Governor.

Both were beaten by Democrats.

Mr. Haigis said he was "looking the situation over" and would tour the State before announcing a decision "by June."

"I am continuing to look the situation over and . . . intend to visit every section of the State solely for the purpose of learning at first hand what the average men and women think and want," Mr. Haigis said.

Of the conference, he said, "What he (Mr. Saltonstall) proposes to do, I will leave to him to disclose."

Isolation for U.S. Called Impossible By Yale President

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 23 (AP)—Charles Seymour, President of Yale University, believes that no guarantee that the United States would remain out of a general conflict can be found in the so-called "Neutrality Legislation."

Speaking before the Yale Peace Council yesterday, he said:

"For the United States there is no such thing as isolation. Our interests are bound up with and clash with those of other great states. We have no choice as to whether or not we play a part in the world. What we can choose is that we play it so as to throw our influence in the direction of international under-

(Continued on Page 10, Column 5)

Is Quabbin Needed? Here Is the Story

By Robert R. Mullen

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Who in the world will drink all this water?

The great Quabbin water project is entering its final stages of construction and the question is now suddenly brought into focus, as the Legislative Committee on Metropolitan Affairs and State Administration studies it, whether Boston and the 15 cities and towns in the Metropolitan Water District actually need the water, or whether for 12 and more years the communities have gone through the amazing experience of spending $65,000,000 on a chimera.

There are two sides to the story.

On the one hand, the Boston Municipal Research Bureau, of which Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, President Emeritus of Harvard, is chairman, charges that Boston and the other communities served by the water district consumed an average last year of 138,000,000 gallons a day. Present facilities provide 147,000,000 gallons a day easily and can be stretched to as much as 174,000,000 gallons daily. In other words, we now have an excess of between 10,000,000 and 30,000,000 gallons a day—and that is a lot of water, as any small boy who has carried buckets to the elephants can warrant.

When Quabbin is operating, according to the Bureau, which is a privately supported organization of governmental research men employed to seek out ways to improve administrative economy and efficiency so costs may be reduced or services improved, the district will have 320,000,000 gallons a day available, or 182,000,000 more a day than we now use!

Support for the Project

But, on the other hand, Eugene C. Hultman, chairman of the Metropolitan District Water Commission, which has charge of building and operating, among other things, the Quabbin project, makes out a pretty good case for Quabbin and the expenditure of the money. He is supported by engineers of national prominence, including Thaddeus Merriman who until recently was chief engineer of the New York Board of Water Supply, which has spent $245,000,000 bringing water into New York from the Catskills.

He is also Chairman of the Engineering Board of Review of the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, which is presently engaged in that gargantuan project of bringing water all the way from below Boulder Dam to Los Angeles, by all odds the longest aqueduct in the world.

Such affairs as Quabbin are duck soup for Mr. Merriman. He recently went all over it, and has just reported to the aforenamed legislative committee that all is well with the project. He even urged spending $12,000,000 more on it to improve it . . . more about that later.

Now, a city's water supply is a very vital affair. Scarcely any other civic question is of such intimate importance to every resident. Since this issue has presently been raised and it may be that those living in the present water district, and even those in the immediate vicinity, for they may also be affected, will want to know a little bit about Quabbin. It is quite a story.

Good for Thirty Years

Boston's last major water project was finished about 1895. It included the works around Clinton, including the Wachusett Reservoir from which the district still draws its principal water supply. When it was completed, a young engineer named Frank E. Winsor rolled down his sleeves and exclaimed: "Well, that takes care of things until 1925."

As it happened, he was nearly correct. Things went along fine for 27 years. Then in 1922 they had a dry spell. Somebody peeked at Wachusett and out came the alarming report the water was so low one "could see the mud in the bottom."

As a matter of fact, it is doubtful whether the water was dangerously low, and rains came in good season, so an actual shortage didn't materialize; but the water scare had set people to speculating. It was this that X. Henry Goodnough, late chief engineer for the State Department of Public Health, came forward with the ambitious proposal that Boston should reach far into central Massachusetts to tap the waters of the Ware and Swift Rivers.

The idea was taken up by other engineers and caught on. The Ware and Swift are two small tributaries of the Connecticut. They rise in the small hills south of Gardner and Athol and south of Millers River. The Ware presented opportunities for tapping at relatively slight cost while the Swift flows into two small bowls that everybody said would make an excellent reservoir were two outlets dammed up.

The Project in a Nutshell

Take a tunnel and a siphon to tap the Ware, a dike and a dam to bottle up the Swift, add an aqueduct to get the water the approximately 12 miles from Quabbin to Wachusett and you have the essence of the Quabbin project. It sounds simple, and from the engineering standpoint it is not very complicated. It just costs a lot of money, nearly half as much as Boulder Dam, for example.

In 1924 Boston again had something as nearly approaching a drought as local weather bureau reports record. For 44 days from Oct. 9 to Nov. 21 it didn't rain. Again there was wide talk about Boston's water supply. The Ware-Swift talk grew.

In May, 1926, the Legislature voted $15,000,000 for tapping the Ware and for carrying out an examination of the probable costs and feasibility of blocking off the Swift. The project was put in the hands of the Metropolitan District Water Commission. The next fall, the same Frank Winsor was called in to serve as chief engineer for the job. He is still in charge, and his work drew high praise in Mr. Merriam's report.

Although engineers repeatedly declared that there was no danger of an immediate water shortage, the scare continued in 1926 and '27 with the result that in 1927 the Legislature and former Governor Alvan T. Fuller approved the development of the Swift River division and made

(Continued on Page 11, Column 5)

Due to Start Tomorrow

If the Head of the Household Remembers to Set the Clock Ahead an Hour Tonight. The Official Time Changes at 2 a. m. Sunday

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Plymouth—
"Eye on the Sparrow," by Maxwell Selser. Comedy presented by Girvan Higginson. Starring Catharine Doucet. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturday 2:30.

Shubert—
"I Married an Angel," a Rodgers and Hart musical comedy. With Dennis King, Vera Zorina, Vivienne Segal and Walter Slezak. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays 2:30.

Colonial—
"The Women," by Clare Boothe. Comedy presented by Max Gordon. Featuring Lois Wilson, Alice Buchanan, Celeste Holm and Effie Afton. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays 2:30.

Wilbur—
"The Man From Cairo," by Ivan Noe. Presented by Dan Goldberg, Joseph Buloff, Helen Chandler and Viola Roache. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays 2:30.

Movies

Metropolitan—
"In Old Chicago," featuring Tyrone Power, Alice Faye and Don Ameche. 11:30 a. m., 2:55, 6:05, 9:30. Also "Tip-Off Girls," with Mary Carlisle, Lloyd Nolan and Roscoe Karns. 10:15 a. m., 1:40, 4:50, 8:15.

Scollay and Modern—
"Her Jungle Love," starring Dorothy Lamour. Scollay: 10:10 a. m., 1:05, 3:55, 6:50, 9:40. Modern: 10:10 a. m., 1, 3:55, 6:45, 9:35. Also "Over the Wall," featuring John Litel, June Travis, Dick Purcell and George E. Stone. Scollay: 11:50 a. m., 2:45, 5:35, 8:25. Modern: 9, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.

Hub—

"The Road Back," with John King and others. 11:05 a. m., 2:40, 6:10, 9:45. Also "The Bride Comes Home," starring Claudette Colbert. 9:40 a. m., 1:10, 4:40, 8:15.

State and Orpheum—
Clark Gable, Myrna Loy and Spencer Tracy in "Test Pilot." Both theaters: 10:30 a. m., 1:20, 4:10, 7, 9.

Brookline Village—
"Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs." 2, 3:50, 5:50, 7:50, 9:50.

Repertory and Medford Square—
Warner Baxter and Myrna Loy in "Broadway Bill." Also "Alcatraz Island," with John Litel and Ann Sheridan. Continuous from 12 a. m. to 11 p. m.

Keith Memorial—
"Battle of Broadway," with Victor McLaglen and Louise Hovick. 10 a. m., 12:25, 2:55, 5:20, 7:45, 10:15. Stage: Jackie Cooper, Mitzi Mayfair, and Bert Wheeler.

Fine Arts—
"The Dybbuk," a Yiddish film with English titles. 1:20, 3:45, 6:15, 8:40. Also "News of the Day," 1, 3:20, 5:45, 8:15.

Uptown—
"Bringing Up Baby," with Cary Grant and Katharine Hepburn. 2:55, 6:20, 9:50. Also "Romance in the Dark," featuring Gladys Swarthout, John Boles and John Barrymore. 1:15, 4:45, 8:10.

South Station Theater—
"How a Cartoon Is Made," Katzenjammer Kids Cartoon," "What the World Makes," Latest March of Time and three newsreels.

Strand—
"Love and Hisses," featuring Walter Winchell, Ben Bernie and Simone Simon. Also Karen Morley in "On Such a Night."

University—
"Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs." 1:30, 4, 6:15, 8. Tomorrow: "Goldwyn Follies," and "Blondes at Work."

Boston—
"Law of the Underworld," featuring Chester Morris and Anne Shirley. 11:10 a. m., 2:10, 5:10, 7:45, 10. Stage: Walkiki Nights, Torrid Hula Girls and the Royal Hawaiian Orchestra.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
"Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs." Daily 1, 3:30 and 8. Saturdays 10 a. m., 1, 3:30, 7, 9:30. Sunday, April 24, two showings, 6 and 8:30.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Jezebel," with Bette Davis. Fenway: 12:35, 3:40, 6:40, 9:45. Paramount: 9 a. m., 12:05, 3:10, 6:15, 9:20. Also "Love on a Budget," featuring the Jones Family. Fenway: 2:30, 5:30, 8:35. Paramount: 10:55 a. m., 2, 5:05, 8:10.

Exeter—
"Sez O'Reilly to McNab," with Will Fyffe and Will Mahoney. 1:55, 4:50, 7:50. Also "Sally, Irene and Mary," starring Alice Faye and Fred Allen. 3:15, 6:10, 9:10.

Tremont—
Norma Shearer and Fredric March in "The Barretts of Wimpole Street." Also "Under Cover of Night." Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Coolidge Corner—
"Goldwyn Follies," with the Ritz Brothers, Adolphe Menjou and Charlie McCarthy. 3:06 6:17, 9:32. Also "The Jury's Secret." 1:50, 5:01, 8:12.

Music

Symphony Hall—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 8:15.

Hotel Kenmore—
L. O. Gibbs will be the speaker at the meeting of the New England Women's Clubs. 2:30.

Tomorrow

The Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—
A concert will be presented by Miss Frances Brockman, Sterling Lanier, Miss Sally Dodge, and Robini Coomara at Fenway Court. 2.

Radio Programs—Page 10

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays. News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Museum of Fine Arts—
The fifth concert in the series given by the Federal Music Project and the Boston Museum of Fine Arts will take place in the Rotunda of the Museum. 2:30.

Boston Public Library—
Thornton W. Burgess will speak on "Friends I've Met in Fur and Feathers." 3:30.

Jordan Hall—
Song recital by Cornelia Ann Francisco, soprano, Alice Reilly, accompanist. 3.

Concert Calendar

Sanders Theater—
Concert by the State Symphony Orchestra, in its final concert of a series sponsored by the Federal Music Project. Alexander Thiede, conductor. Karl Zeise, cellist. 8:15. April 26.

Longy School of Music—
Open House Evening. Alice Freeman, soprano. Olivia Silberberg, cellist. 1 Follen Street, Cambridge. 8:15. April 26.

Symphony Hall—
Joint choral and orchestral Pension Fund Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. Jeannette Vreeland, soprano; John Priebe, tenor; Kathryn Meisle, contralto; Mack Harrell, bass. 8:15. April 26.

Jordan Hall—
Concert by the Boston Civic Symphony Orchestra. Joseph Wagner, conductor. Susan Williams, soloist. 8:15. April 27.

John Hancock Hall—
Candlelight Concert of the Eighteenth Century Symphony Orchestra. Rafaele Martino, conductor. Soloist: Elaine Elkerton, contralto. 8:15. April 27.

Symphony Hall—
Last Friday afternoon concert of the season by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 2:30. April 29.

Symphony Hall—
Last Saturday evening concert of the season by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 8:15. April 30.

Be Kind to Animals Week Covers Nation

Massachusetts joins in observance as a pioneer in humane education—Honor for first Band of Mercy belongs to English woman.

H. Armstrong Roberts — Hint for All-Year-Round Kindness to Animals

The dog, cat, and other animals will have their day, in fact, will have their week, from April 24 to April 30 when "Be Kind To Animals Week" will be celebrated.

Governor Hurley, in setting aside this week, states in his proclamation: "It has long been the custom for our State and Nation to set aside a day and a week for the observance of Humane Sunday and Be Kind to Animals Week. It is fitting that men should pause in the performance of his daily occupation to pay tribute to his animal friends. It is especially fitting that Massachusetts which has ever stood in the forefront, in its beneficent laws for the protection of animals, in the dissemination of humane education in the schools, and in leadership in behalf of the cause of animal welfare, should pay particular attention to the claims of the animal world upon us for kindness, justice, and mercy."

As part of the Humane Education work, each year humane posters are distributed among public schools throughout the country. This year over 4,500 animal posters have been sent to pupils in Boston and the surrounding towns. More than 8,000 posters from 561 schools in 170 cities and towns of Massachusetts have been sent into the S. P. C. A. as part of the annual school poster contest.

In connection with this year's Kindness Week, "Our Dumb Animals," a S. P. C. A. publication, offers prizes to boys and girls under 16 years of age for the best stories on the picture printed above. More than 100 responses have already been received from Main to Texas. The closing time for the stories is May 1.

First Band of Mercy

All this work of taking care of the animals first began in England when Catherine Smithies organized the first Band of Mercy in the world. The Rev. Thomas Timmins had worked with her between 1875 and 1880. He then came to America and in Boston met George T. Angell, then President of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

In a little office on Tremont Street, the first American Band of Mercy was organized in the summer of 1882. In less than a year, there were more than 400 Bands of Mercy in existence, covering a territory extending from Quebec to Puget Sound, and with a membership of more than 53,000 persons of every denomination. No dues ever have been charged for this membership, and the American Humane Education Society, which was the offshoot of the S. P. C. A. for the handling of this particular work, has, in the past 50-odd years, continued the work of Mr. Timmins and Mr. Angell, distributing thousands of leaflets and other literature, sending out as the society still does, lecturers to every section of the United States and other parts of the world.

By 1888 there were Bands of Mercy in every state and territory in the Union, and before long bands were organized in China, India, the Sandwich Islands, West Indies, Cape Town, Scotland, and Ceylon. Within a few years the work had spread to every quarter of the globe, and it continues to grow.

In 1907 the public schools of Massachusetts observed their first Band of Mercy Day, on the third Tuesday in April. On Jan. 1, 1937, 220,000 Bands of Mercy, with no less than 6,000,000 members, had been organized.

The slogan "Be Kind to Animals Week" was made popular through a retired linotopye operator of Charleston, South Carolina, Henry F. Lewith who conceived the slogan. He proposed that it be adopted for a special national week. In 1915 he started an educational program in behalf of animals, financing his activities with his earnings as a printer. His first effort to win the co-operation of humane leaders were without results, due to the long letters in undecipherable penmanship which he wrote.

Eventually a letter to Francis H. Rowley, now president of the American Humane Educational Society, got favorable attention. Dr. Rowley sponsored the introduction of a "Be Kind to Animals Week" resolution at the annual meeting of the American Humane Association at Atlantic City in 1914.

Various programs in cities throughout the country are encouraging trainipg children to show more love to animals. An increasing output of literature on animals and natural history is seen as indicating a growing public interest in these subjects throughout the nation.

Thornton W. Burgess, author of "Bedtime Stories" of animals and birds, will give a free lecture on on "Friends I've Met in Fur and Feathers," with colored slides and moving pictures in the Boston Publicic Library at 3:00 tomorrow afternoon, as part of the observance of Humane Sunday. This lecture together with various radio broadcasts to be given all next week by persons prominent in humane societies, will be sponsored by the S. P. C. A.

Many states are considering the problem of protecting animals from hit-and-run drivers. Every motorist in the United States is asked to be particularly careful of animals on the highways as part of the 1938 drive by the Animal Protective Association in Washington, D. C., for greater protection and kindness to animals.

The Animal Rescue League of Boston in reports on its attempts for prevention of cruelty to animals states that each market day there are agents at the stockyards before sunrise for the purpose of examining each incoming car and truckload of food animals. Truck shipments are increasing daily, adding to the labor of the men, both at the stockyards and on the road.

Highways and Streets Patrolled

Agents also patrol the city streets, seeking lame or unfit horses in harness. They travel the highways leading into large cities, inspecting trucks transporting livestock, particular attention being given to abuses such as overcrowding, lack of partitions, inadequate protection from extreme weather conditions, and careless driving.

Another important branch of work is local market inspection. Rough handling of poultry is guarded against. Incoming poultry shipments are carefully checked and abuses corrected.

Men are also stationed at rodeo shows and circuses to discourage the use of spurs, whips, prods, and other rough handling. Animal acts in the theater are closely followed. Horse and dog racing which has taken the country by storm the past few years is given close supervision.

The American Humane Education Society which is the educational and editorial department of the Massachusetts S. P. C. A. that now counts its members by the millions, was organized in Boston on Jan. 16, 1889 —the first incorporated society in the world—for the specific object of awakening the world to this objective—through its Bands of Mercy. The Society is the largest publisher and distributor of humane literature in the world.

Wrecked Freighter Sinks in Sections

With only two tugs standing by, the 415-foot British freighter City of Salisbury which went ashore in the fog early yesterday on a submerged reef at the entrance to Boston Harbor ripped apart shortly after noon today. The vessel's bow and stern disappeared under the water but the pilot house remained in sight.

The crew, which had taken a valuable cargo of East Indian reptiles and wild animals ashore after the crash near Graves Light yesterday, left the ship shortly before she broke up.

Unless a sudden storm comes up, the vessel is in no immediate danger of breaking up, officials said.

Orders were given last night to abandon ship. The cargo of snakes, monkeys, and birds from India and Ceylon had been taken ashore along with the crew, and efforts to salvage cargo were halted.

Aiken

(Continued from Page 9)

students, he hit at John Hamilton, National Chairman, for recent remarks on relief spending and interest rates.

"When a political leader tells 10,000,000 Americans that the 5 and 6 per cent interest they are paying for almost worthless money is plenty low enough rate, he isn't going to make many new votes from that group," Governor Aiken said.

Yale

(Continued from Page 9)

standing, of negotiation, and of peaceful compromise."

The principle of collective security, Dr. Seymour maintained, must be cherished as an ultimate ideal, as under present circumstances it cannot be regarded as a safeguard of peace. The alternative, he said, is a policy of independent action by the United States, sponsoring negotiations designed to support collective interests and limited international agreements that can help to remove the germs of war.

The Yale President, an intimate associate of and collaborator with the late Col. Edward M. House, said he saw no escape from an increase in American armament.

Dr. Seymour's address came on the eve of a gathering of students of Yale, Harvard and Princeton to discuss topics of national concern in executive sessions under the leadership of prominent authorities who were promised that they could speak their minds without being quoted.

Mother Church Lecture On Christian Science

The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, announces a free lecture on Christian Science in the church edifice, Monday, April 25, at 7:45 p. m., to which the public is cordially invited.

The subject of the lecture will be "Christian Science: The Revelation of Abundant Life." The lecturer, Charles V. Winn, C. S. B., of Pasadena, Calif., is a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship.

Scottish Pipers To Lead Parade To Glasgow Ship

Week End Sailings

Seven deep-water passenger liners comprise the marine activities of the port of Boston this week end, starting today with sailing of the Roma, biggest transatlantic liner yet to come to this port in active service, and the Lady Drake, cruise ship to the British West Indies. Sailing of the official Empire Exposition ship tomorrow for Scotland with Miss Marie Kane, woman Ambassador of the exposition, is the feature of the week-end activities.

Burton Holmes, world traveler and lecturer, booked passage on the Lady Drake of the Canadian National Steamships, sailing today for Bermuda and the British West Indies, along with nearly 75 other passengers. Mr. Holmes plans to secure lecture material on the tropical islands and their inhabitants. The Lady Drake was first of the marine procession to leave port, followed shortly afterward by the big Italian liner Roma for the Mediterranean with a large group of passengers.

Tomorrow the skirling of Scottish bagpipes by the Boston Caledonian Pipe Band, in a procession from Maverick Square, East Boston, to the Cunard Pier, will feature departure of the Cunard White Star liner Samaria, for Greenock, Dublin and Liverpool. The Samaria, first of 36 direct sailings from Boston to Scotland, during the period of the Empire Exposition in Scotland, has been selected as the official "opening ship" and arrives in Scotland in time for the opening of the exposition, May 3.

Sowerby's Organ Concerto

The Arts in Boston

A new organ concerto by the American composer, Leo Sowerby, had its première at yesterday's concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, the first of the last pair but one of the season. The soloist was E. Power Biggs, the young Englishman who now dwells among us and who recently completed the colossal feat of playing the entire organ literature of J. S. Bach in a series of 12 recitals.

Mr. Sowerby occupies a distinguished position among the middle generation of American composers, although only two of his works had previously been heard at these concerts—the symphonic poem, "Prairie," and the Second Piano Concerto. He has a good claim to the title of American composer. Born in Grand Rapids, Mich., he studied in Chicago until he was awarded the first fellowship in music at the American Academy in Rome, in 1921, and he has undoubtedly made a definite effort to reflect the American spirit in his music.

The organ Concerto impressed at a first hearing as an exuberant composition, put together with skill if not always with a sense of inevitability or of marked originality. The first movement is roughly in sonata form, the third consists of variations on a theme. In both of them there is a great deal of noisy jubilation which achieves a certain effectiveness in a traditional manner. Respighi on the lone prairee. The most arresting part of the concerto is a quiet fugal passage for the organ in the second movement. The solo part calls throughout for virtuosic playing, and Mr. Biggs met its demands with technical assurance and musical authority. The composer was present to accept applause and to thank soloist, orchestra and conductor.

The concert opened with Beethoven's Fourth Symphony and closed with Schumann's First. This "Spring" Symphony does not improve with the years, and yesterday's performance did little to freshen it. It had a routine sound, articulation was not of the usual clarity and the conductor seemed disposed to rush through the duller passages. This disposition is understandable, but it doesn't help the symphony. The Beethoven on the other hand, was a marvel of lucidity, balance and grace, a performance in which the orchestra's amazing virtuosity served an interpretation of surpassing poetry. L. A. S.

"Test Pilot"

Just as our faith in Hollywood's picture makers is going into a nose dive, Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer zooms on to the field with "Test Pilot," which, if it is not the best aviation picture yet made, is certainly the best picture so far of 1938. It is the sort of film which not only leaves the spectator emotionally limp but whose haunting fascination is likely to remain long after he has left the theater.

This does not necessarily mean that the new State and Orpheum feature is going to suit all tastes. It is a violently exciting film, a painful film, a film whose beauty and tenderness as well as its humor may for some be outweighed by its horror. There are those who are going to find "Test Pilot" gruesome. Actually, its emotional power goes deeper than this. The physical climaxes—the scenes of danger and disaster at the Cleveland air races, the power dive in which Clark Gable tears the wings off the army plane he is testing, and the fatale nose dive by Spencer Tracy in a giant bomber—are breath-taking as much because of the careful build-ups as because of their intrinsic thrill content.

In this respect, it must be noted that the startling photography and special effects seem so real that the question of how they were done is forgotten while the story is being told.

"Test Pilot," despite its two-hour running time, is actually a laconic film, sparing of violence for its own sake and as terse as the conversation of its characters. Jim, the test pilot (Mr. Gable), makes a forced landing on a Kansas wheat field during a transcontinental speed flight, is welcomed by a disconcertingly attractive girl named Ann (Myrna Loy) and flies back to New York with her for his bride. The rest of the story develops the dizzy atmosphere of terror, beauty, power, excitement and speed in which the test pilot lives, an atmosphere so taut and rarified that it becomes almost unendurable for those who try to exist in it because they love him. The screen play, which Vincent Lawrence and Waldemar Young took from Frank Wead's original story, is so cleverly developed that certain scenes which seem almost unnecessary as they are passing become an integral part of the story's mosaic when viewed in retrospect.

Considering that each contributing role—Lionel Barrymore, Gloria Holden, Marjorie Main, Louis Jean Heydt and Ted Pearson are among the more outstanding—seems just right in its relation to the story as a whole, one suspects Mr. Fleming's brilliant direction is largely responsible for the general high performance level. But this in no way detracts from the work of Mr. Gable and Miss Loy, or of Mr. Tracy, an actor whose inner fonts of compassion and humanity make his work a constant revelation of character portrayal.

"Test Pilot" is more than a tour de force, more than a singularly pungent emotional experience—it is a great picture. J. D. B.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 The Boston Hour..	Program from Bulgaria	Great Plays: "The	Sport reports	Sport reports .....
5:15 The Boston Hour..	Rakov's Orchestra	Silver King," by Jones	Sport reports	Sport reports .....
5:30 Will McCune's Or..	Jimmy Richards' Orch..	and Herman; Blevins	Sport reports	Sport reports .....
5:45 Will McCune's Or..	Dance Interlude	Davis, director	Baseball School	Sport reports .....
6:00 News; sportshots ..	News; music	News Service	Dinner Concert	"The Monitor News"...
6:15 Rhythm Revue	Dinner concert	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review...
6:30 Art Shaw's Orch..	Sport commentator	"Musical Rendezvous"..	Dinner concert	Sport reports .....
6:45 Comment; music ..	Chick Webb's Orchestra	Dramatic sketch	Sport results	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
7:00 "America Dances".	Message of Israel.....	Kaltenmyer's Kinder-	News Service	Jimmie McHale's Orch..
7:15 "America Dances".	Message of Israel.....	garten	Ray Keating's Orch....	Terry O'Toole's "Irish
7:30 Columbia Work-	Jim's Question Bee.....	Commentator	Xavier Cugat's Orch..	Echoes"; songs; orch..
7:45 shop: drama ...	Jim's Question Bee.....	Sport review	Jack Fischer's Orchestra	"Jungle Jim" .....
8:00 Saturday Night	Old Mission Choir.....	Robert L. Ripley; vocal	"Studies in Contrast":	Melody ensemble .....
8:15 Swing Session ..	"Melody Serenade"	trio; orchestra	soloists; orchestra ...	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
8:30 Russ Morgan's Or..	"Spring Cleaning": dra-	Trans-Atlantic steam	"Barnstormers": variety	"Four Aces": vocal....
8:45 sketch; soloists ..	matic sketch	navigation anniversary	"Barnstormers": variety	"Four Aces": vocal....
9:00 "Professor Quiz":	National Barn Dance:	Al Roth's Orchestra.....	John Steel, commentator	Jimmie McHale's Orch..
9:15 questions; answers	Henry Burr; soloists;	Al Roth's Orchestra.....	Chicago Symphony Or-	Jimmie McHale's Orch..
9:30 Serenade; soloists;	vocal groups; Hoosier	"American Portraits":	chestra; Dr. Frederick	WMCA dedication cere-
9:45 popular orchestra.	Hot Shots	dramatic sketch	Stock, conducter	monies; guest speakers
10:00 Your Hit Parade:	"Design for Music"....	National Broadcasting	Chicago Symphony Or-	and guest stars .....
10:15 vocalists; quartet;	"Design for Music"....	Company Symphony	chestra; Dr. Frederick	WMCA dedication cere-
10:30 orchestra	Dick Gasparre's Orch...	Orchestra; Pierre	Stock, conducter	monies; guest speakers
10:45 U. S. Possessions..	Dick Gasparre's Orch...	Monteux, conductor ..	Chicago Symphony Or-	and guest stars.....
11:00 Forecasts; news ..	News; Ruby Newman's	NBC Symphony Orch...	chestra concert	WMCA dedication cere-
11:15 Osborne's Orch....	Orchestra	NBC Symphony Orch...	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	monies; guests .....
11:30 B. Goodman's Or..	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	News Service	Portland Junior Sym-	"Garden of Dreams"...
11:45 B. Goodman's Or..	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Weather Service	phony Orchestra	"Garden of Dreams"...

Sunday's Programs

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
10:00 Church of the Air	Russian Melodies	"Uncle Bob"; children's	"Sunshine Hour"	"Operatic Airs" .....
10:15 Church of the Air	Russian Melodies	variety program	"Melody Market"	Italian music; drama..
10:30 Aubade for Strings	"Dreams of Long Ago":	Network speaker	Tremont Temple Bap-	Italian music; drama..
10:45 Aubade for Strings	musical dramatizations	Network speaker	tist Church service..	Studio speaker .....
11:00 Old South Church.	News; "Journal"	St. Paul's Service.....	Tremont Temple Bap-	Studio speaker .....
11:15 Old South Church.	"Neighbor Nell"	St. Paul's Service.....	tist Church service	"Music in the Modern
11:30 Old South Church.	Recorded program	St. Paul's Service.....	Tremont Temple Bap-	Manner" .....
11:45 Old South Church.	Commentator	St. Paul's Service.....	tist Church service	The Italian Hour.....
12:00 Comment	Southernaires; male	Clotilda Zappala, so-	News Service	The Italian Hour.....
12:15 News Service	quartet	prano; organist	Organ recital	The Italian Hour.....
12:30 Salt Lake City	Radio City Symphony	Don Van Wart, pianist.	Italian string music....	Amateur Hour .....
12:45 choir and organ..	Orchestra; Erno Rapee.	News Service	Italian string music....	Amateur Hour .....
1:00 Vocalists	conductor; Jan Peerce,	Speaker; music	"Musical Gems"	Portuguese Hour .....
1:15 Piano Club	tenor; mixed chorus..	Speaker; music	"Musical Gems"	Portuguese Hour .....
1:30 "Europe Calling" ..	News; music	"Silver Strings"	Music in Many Moods:	Portuguese Hour .....
1:45 Studio speaker	Whistler and His Dog..	"Silver Strings"	soloists; orchestra	Portuguese Hour .....
2:00 Walberg Brown	Magic Key; Cincinnati	"Kidoodlers"; quartet .	Drama and music.....	"Voice of Israel".....
2:15 string ensemble ..	Symphony Orch.; Eu-	Vicente Gomez; guitar.	Drama and music.....	"Voice of Israel".....
2:30 Dramatic sketch	gene Goossens, cond.;	"Sunday Dinner at Aunt	"New Poetry Hour"; A.	"Voice of Israel".....
2:45 with Jean Hersholt	Marjorie Lawrence	Fanny's"; variety	M. Sullivan	"Voice of Israel".....
3:00 New York Philhar-	"Blonde Brigade"	"Radio Newsreel"; news	"The First Offender":	Mimy Sargent's Orch..
3:15 monic - Symphony	Vocalist; orchestra ...	interviews	dramatic sketch	Mimy Sargent's Orch..
3:30 Orchestra; pian-	Vocalist; organ	"Sunday Drivers";	Harold Stokes' Orch....	"Iolanthe" .....
3:45 ist; trumpeter ...	William Primrose; viola	novelty program	Rodeo Ramblers	"Iolanthe" .....
4:00 New York Philhar-	National Vespers	Romance Melodies: or-	Coolidge Quartet	Alden Porter's Orch...
4:15 monic - Symphony	National Vespers	chestra; vocalists	Coolidge Quartet	Alden Porter's Orch...
4:30 Orchestra, John	News; music	"Silver Through the	Vocalists; orchestra ...	Buddy Mitchell's Orch.
4:45 Barbirolli, cond. ..	"Concert Hall"	Centuries"; drama	Vocalists; orchestra ...	Frank Simone's Orch..
5:00 Texas Rangers	"There Was a Woman":	Marion Talley, soprano;	Network speaker	Young People's Church
5:15 Texas Rangers ...	dramatic sketch	chorus; orchestra	Network speaker	Young People's Church
5:30 Guy Lombardo and	Serbian Choral Society.	Mickey Mouse Theater	Network speaker	Young People's Church.
5:45 his orchestra	British commentator ..	of the Air	Network speaker	Young People's Church.
6:00 Joe Penner; Ben	"Musical Camera"	"Hum and Strum"....	George Jessel; guest	Phil Marshall's Orch.;
6:15 Pollack's Orch.	"Musical Camera"	"Concert Album"	stars; orchestra	soloist; trio .....
6:30 Phil Cook's Al-	"Moonlight Serenaders"	News Service	Network program	Dramatic program ....
6:45 manac	News commentator	Popular variety	"Fashions in Rhythm"..	Dramatic program ....
7:00 "Joan and Ker-	"Paths to Prosperity":	Jack Benny; Kenny	News Service	Violin ensemble .....
7:15 mit": sketch	speakers forum	Baker; orchestra	Hawaiian music	Violin ensemble .....
7:30 Phil Baker, com-	Ozzie Nelson's Orch.;	"Interesting Neighbors";	Commentator	"Down Memory Lane"..
7:45 edy; orchestra ..	Feg Murray; guests...	informal interview ...	Commentator	Irish Minstrels .....
8:00 Man in the Street	"Spy at Large"; drama-	Don Ameche; Edgar	WOR Forum; speakers.	"The Friendly Singer"
8:15 broadcast	tic serial	Bergen; Stroud Twins;	WOR Forum; speakers.	Dance Melodies .....
8:30 Barry Wood's Or.	"Songs We Remember":	John Carter; Dorothy	Charioteers; quartet .	Vocalist; orchestra ....
8:45 Talk, Americanism.	orchestra; soloists	Lamour; guests	"News Testers"	"Movie Stardust" .....
9:00 John Charles Tho-	Hollywood Playhouse:	Manhattan Merry-Go-	Brad Reynolds' Orch...	"Five Star Final".....
9:15 mas; symphony	"Fifty Roads to Town"	Round; soloists; orch.	Brad Reynolds' Orch...	"Five Star Final".....
9:30 orchestra, Fritz	Movie comment	American Album of Fa-	Larry Funk's Orchestra	Soprano recital .....
9:45 Reiner, conductor	Irene Rich; sketch.....	miliar Music	Larry Funk's Orchestra	Fashion parade .....
10:00 "Grand Central	Norman Cloutier's Orch.	Phil Spitalny's Orch...	"Good Will Hour".....	Good Will Hour.....
10:15 Station"; sketch	Norman Cloutier's Orch.	Phil Spitalny's Orch...	"Good Will Hour".....	Good Will Hour.....
10:30 "Headlines and By-	"Cheerio"; talk; music.	New York Drama Critics	Harold Stokes' Orch....	Good Will Hour.....
10:45 lines"; comment	"Cheerio"; talk; music.	Circle Award	Harold Stokes' Orch....	Good Will Hour.....
11:00 News; dance music	News; Roundelay	News Service	Harold Stokes' Orch....	News commentator ....
11:15 Abe Lyman's Orch.	Music As You Desire It.	Weather Service	Louis Prima's Orchestra	"Day's End" .....
11:30 Duke Ellington's	Music As You Desire It.	Val Olman's Orchestra.	Mart Kenney's Orch.;	Network speakers .....
11:45 Orchestra	Music As You Desire It.	Val Olman's Orchestra.	soloist; trio	Network speakers .....

Monday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
9:00 "Dear Columbia" .	"As You Like It".....	"Houseboat Hannah" ..	Food talk	Farm and Home news.
9:15 "Dear Columbia" .	"As You Like It".....	Household talk	"The Merry-Go-Round".	Piano lessons .....
9:30 "Road of Life"....	Breakfast Club; solo-	Variations	"The Merry-Go-Round".	"Italian Echoes" .....
9:45 Bachelor's Children	ists; orchestra	Variations	Studio interview	"Songs of Italy".....
10:00 Kitty Kelly; sketch	Drama and music.....	"Mrs. Wiggs"; sketch..	"Singing Strings"	Studio speaker .....
10:15 Myrt and Marge..	"Margo"; sketch	"John's Other Wife"..	"Choir Loft"; organ....	Commentator .....
10:30 "Hilltop House" ..	"Terry Regan"; sketch.	"Just Plain Bill".....	Poetry; organ	"Shopping With You"..
10:45 "Stepmother"	Home Forum; talk.....	Dramatic sketch	Vocalist; organ	"Shopping With You"..
11:00 Shopping Service .	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	"David Harum"; sketch	"Get Thin to Music"...	"Morning Capers" ....
11:15 "Musical Moments"	"Women and News"...	"Lorenzo Jones"	"Melody Strings"	Jean Harper, songs....
11:30 "Big Sister"; sk...	"Vic and Sade"	How to Be Charming..	Musical program	Cooking School .....
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Ed. MacHugh, songs....	Decoration talk	Studio speaker	News commentator ....
12:00 Commentator	News; Noonday Revue.	Talk, the Rev. Stidger..	News Service	"Italian Airs" .....
12:15 "The Goldbergs" .	Noonday Revue	"The O'Neills"	Agricultural talk	Italian review .....
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam"	Italian string music....	Music; weather .....
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: guest	"Dan Harding's Wife"..	Italian string music....	"The Monitor News"...
1:00 Betty and Bob; sk..	speakers; soloists;	Yankee News Service...	Women's club news....	"Musical Mailbox" ....
1:15 Hymn recital	Homesteaders' Orch. ..	"Joyce Jordan"; sketch	"Treasures in Melody".	"Musical Mailbox" ....
1:30 Grimm's Daughter.	"Matinee Melodies" ...	Marjorie Mills Hour....	Rex Battle's Orchestra.	Salem Merchants' pro-
1:45 Valiant Lady; sk..	Jack and Loretta.....	Marjorie Mills Hour....	Voice of Experience....	gram .....
2:00 "Ma Perkins"	"Adventure in Reading"	"Way Down East".....	Piano soloist	Symphonic Drama .....
2:15 "The O'Neills" ...	"Adventure in Reading"	"Musical Roundup" ...	World Traveler, talk...	Symphonic Drama .....
2:30 American School of	U. S. Navy Band.....	"Rhyming Minstrel" ..	Sport reports	Symphonic Drama .....
2:45 the Air	U. S. Navy Band.....	"Julia Blake"; sketch..	Sport reports	Symphonic Drama .....
3:00 News Service	Rochester Civic Orches-	Pepper Young's Family.	Boston Bees vs. Brook-	Cottage Hawaiians ....
3:15 Comm'nity Bulletin	tra matinee concert;	"Ma Perkins"; sketch..	lyn baseball game....	Paul Joyce, songs.....
3:30 Kate Smith Speaks	Guy Fraser Harrison,	"Vic and Sade".....	Boston Bees vs. Brook-	Sport reports .....
3:45 C. Hector's music..	conductor	"The Guiding Light"..	lyn baseball game....	Sport reports .....
4:00 C. Hector's music..	Stocks; comment	"Backstage Wife"	Boston Bees vs. Brook-	"Rhythm and Stuff"...
4:15 Vocalist	Club Matinee: variety..	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	lyn baseball game....	"Song Styles" .....
4:30 "Dance Time"	Club Matinee: variety..	Commentator	Boston Bees. vs. Brook-	Variety Sports Review.
4:45 Talk, Counterfeits.	Club Matinee: variety..	"The Road of Life".....	lyn baseball game....	Variety Sports Review.
5:00 The Boston Hour..	Dance Interlude; news.	"Dick Tracy"; sketch..	Sport reports	Sport reports .....
5:15 The Boston Hour..	"Don Winslow".....	"Terry and Pirates"...	Sport reports	Sport reports .....
5:30 "March of Games"	"The Singing Lady"...	Little Orphan Annie....	Sport reports	Sport reports .....
5:45 New Horizons	Rakov's Orchestra	Dramatic sketch	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"..
6:00 News; sportshots .	News; Dance Revue....	Yankee News Service...	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"...
6:15 Rhythm Revue	The Revelers: quartet..	Fred Hoey's Roundup...	Dinner concert	Italian review .....
6:30 Boake Carter, news	Sport comment	"Let's Celebrate"	Dinner concert	Sport reports .....
6:45 "Lum and Abner"..	Lowell Thomas, news...	"Musical Rendesvous"..	Sport reports	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
7:00 Variety program .	"Music Is My Hobby"..	"Amos 'n' Andy".....	News Service	Jimmie McHale's Orch..
7:15 Vocalist	Collegiate Reporter	"Uncle Ezra"; sketch..	Brad Reynolds' Orch...	"Five Star Final".....
7:30 Eddie Cantor; or-	Rose Marie, songs.....	"Songsmiths"	"The Lone Ranger";	Talk, Air Mail Week....
7:45 chestra; comedy .	Popular music	Sport commentator	dramatic sketch	Pianoleers .....
8:00 Lou Holtz; Ted	Ruby Newman's Orch..	Burns and Allen; Jan	Isham Jones' Orchestra	"The Wordcaster" ....
8:15 Husing; music ...	Ruby Newman's Orch..	Garber's Orchestra ...	Studio speaker	Vocalist; orchestra ....
8:30 Pick and Pat; com-	"Those We Love": dra-	Margaret Speaks; or-	Commentator	Vocalist; orchestra ....
8:45 edy; soloists; orch.	matic serial	chestra; chorus	Lawrence Welk's Orch..	Commentator .....
9:00 Theater: D. Ameche,	Frank Hodak's Orches-	"Life of Victor Her-	Ruby and His Music....	Evening Concert Hour..
9:15 Madeleine Carroll,	tra and sextet.....	bert"; musical drama.	University Glee Club of	Evening Concert Hour..
9:30 in "Dangerous";	Paul Martin's music....	"Life of Victor Her-	New Haven; Mark An-	Amateur Hour .....
9:45 C. B. DeMille, dir.	Paul Martin's music....	bert"; musical drama.	drews, director	Amateur Hour .....
10:00 Wayne King's Orch.	Eighth Annual Eastman	Marek Weber's Orch.;	"True or False".....	Amateur Hour .....
10:15 Wayne King's Orch.	School Festival	soloists; quartet	"True or False".....	Amateur Hour .....
10:30 Comment; music ..	National Forum: Cong.	"For Men Only"; Van	Pageant of Melody:	Jimmie McHale's Orch..
10:45 "Song Shop"	John O'Conner, N. Y...	Steeden's Orchestra ..	Henry Weber's Orches-	"The Monitor News"...
11:00 Forecasts; news ..	News; sport comment..	Yankee News Service...	tra; soloist	Joe Frasetto's Orchestra
11:15 Jim. Dorsey's Orch.	Music As You Desire It.	Weather Service	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	Earl Moyer's Orchestra.
11:30 Art Kassel's Orch..	Music As You Desire It.	Brad Reynolds' Orch...	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	John Long's Orchestra.
11:45 Art Kassel's Orch..	Music As You Desire It.	Henry Busse's Orchestra	Pancho's Orchestra ...	John Long's Orchestra.

Short-Wave Programs

For Monday, April 25

Santiago, Chile—5 p. m.—Selected Music and News. CB615, 24.3m, 12.30meg.
Tokyo—7 p. m.—Musical Program. JZJ, 25.4m, 11.80meg.
London—7:20 p. m.—John Reynders with his Orchestra. GSP, 19.6m, 15.31meg; GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg; GSB, 31.5m, 9.51meg.
Boston—8 p .m —"The Court nad Mr. Justice Holmes—the Federal System." Prof. Felix Frankfurter, W1XAL, 49.6m, 6.04meg.
Moscow—8 p. m.—News and Program for English Listeners. RAN, 31m, 9.6meg.
Rome—8:30 p. m.—News; Folk Music; H. E. Giuseppe Pession: "Commemoration of Guglielmo Marconi"; 2RO's "Mail Bag." 2RO, 31.1m, 9.63meg; IRF, 30.5m, 9.83meg; IQY, 25.21m, 11.90meg.
Prague—9 p. m.—Operetta; Central European Review of Affairs. OLR4A, 25.3m, 11.83meg; OLR5A, 19.7m, 15.23meg.
Paris—10 p. m.—Gramophone Records. TPA4, 25.6m, 11.72meg.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—Contemporary German Light Music. DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.
London—11:50 p. m.—"Communication by Air" early experiments. GSI, 19.6m, 15.26meg; GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSB, 31.3m, 9.58meg; GSB, 31.5m, 9.51meg.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Monday, April 25

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

2:30	W1XAL	15.25mc
3:30	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Christian Science Program

For Monday, April 25

2:30 p. m.—WORL (920kc), Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Amusements

BOSTON

SYMPHONY HALL—COM. 1492
TUES., APRIL 26, at 8:15—PENSION FUND CONCERT
Boston Symphony Orchestra
SERGE KOUSSEVITZKY—Conductor
BEETHOVEN'S
MISSA SOLEMNIS
Soloists—JEANNETTE VREELAND—KATHRYN MEISLE—JOHN PRIEBE and MACK HARRELL
With Assistance of Harvard Glee Club and Radcliffe Choral Society
G. WALLACE WOODWORTH, Conductor
Closing Concerts Fri., April 29, at 2:30—Sat., April 30 at 8:15

SYMPHONY HALL
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53rd Season
OPENS MAY 4
at 8
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Arthur Fiedler—Conductor
Tickets .25, .50, .75, $1. No tax

KEITH MEMORIAL
Now Playing
All in Person
JACKIE COOPER
BERT WHEELER
DIXIE DUNBAR
with TOMMY WONDER
OTHER ACTS
ON SCREEN
"BATTLE OF BROADWAY"
Victor McLaglen—Louise Hovick

STATE LOEW'

Special Shakespearean Radio Program

Three prominent actors, one of whom has been enlisted for a Shakespeare anniversary program, will appear before microphones, and an American radio premiere of a Delius work, will be among the features tonight on the air.

Orson Welles, producer and player in the modern verson of "Julius Caesar," will present a scene from Shakespeare's "Richard III," in the special Shakespeare program being presented by the Columbia network in co-operation with the American Shakespeare Society, CBS to WEEI, 6:45 to 7:30 p. m. Prominent Shakespearean scholars will be heard in tributes to the Bard; David Ross, CBS announcer, will read a Shakespearean sonnet; the Columbia male players, under the direction of William Robson, of the "Columbia Workshop," will do a scene from "The Taming of the Shrew" and adhering to the Elizabethan custom of an all-male cast, songs will be sung from his plays.

Sir Cedric Hardwicke of "Shadow and Substance," which just won the New York Drama Circle award for the best foreign drama of the season, will appear on Columbia's "Workshop" in a Yorkshire drama, "Never Come Monday," CBS to WEEI, 7:30 p. m. In the supporting cast will be Lady Hardwicke and Whitford Kane, the "shoemaker" of "Shoemaker's Holiday."

The Week-End Radio

Other dialworthy drama:

Early afternoon tuners may get the NBC "Great Plays" production of "The Silver King," a drama of the "gaslit eighties," said to be the first of the "gentleman burglar" type, NBC-Red to WNAC, 5:00 p. m.

Centenary of first steam crossing of Atlantic to be celebrated by ship-to-shore relays from S. S. Queen Mary and S. S. Washington and dramatization of 22-day crossing of Sirius on April 23, 1838, said to be first all-steam passage of Atlantic, NBC-Red to WNAC, 8:30 p. m.

"Mark Twain," in "American Portraits" drama series, NBC-Red to WNAC, 9:30 p. m.

Dialworthy Music:

Deliius's "A Mass of Life," American radio premiere, NBC Symphony Orchestra, NBC-Red to WNAC, 10:00 p. m., with Schola Cantorum Chorus and soloists, Hugh Ross, conductor; also Rimsky-Korsakoff's orchestra suite, "Tsar Sultan."

Popular:

Saturday Night Swing Session, CBS to WEEI, 8 p. m. with Mildred Bailey and Red Norvo, the "Mr. and Mrs. of Swing;" Tommy Dorsey, trombonist; "Stuff" Smith and his Band; Leith Stevens and Swing Club Band; Ted Husing, commentator.

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

Serious music:

Radio City Symphony Orchestra, NBC-Blue to WBZ, 12:30 p. m., Erno Rapee, conductor, playing Beethoven's First Symphony; Nocturne and Scherzo from Mendelssohn's "A Midsummer Night's Dream"; Weber's "Invitation to the Dance"; also aria from Beethoven's "Fidelio" and two songs by Marx, by Viola Philo, soprano.

Eugene Goossens conducting world premiere of his "Bacchanal," with Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra in full hour "Magic Key" program, NBC-Blue to WBZ, 12:30 p. m.; also Brahms's "Academic Festival" Overture; Allegro Molto, from Beethoven's "Eroica" Symphony; and Debussy's nocturne, "Fêtes"; Marjorie Lawrence, Metropolitan soprano, singing aria from Gluck's "Alceste" and three Wolf songs.

New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, in next to last radio concert of season, CBS to WEEI, 3:00 p. m., John Barbirolli conductor; principal items, Ravel's Concerto in G major; Eugene List, piano soloist; Maginini's "Tuolumne," Piece for Trumpet and Orchestra, Harry Glantz, soloist; Stravinsky's "Fire Bird" Suite; Walton's "Facade."

John Charles Thomas, baritone, Sunday Evening Hour, CBS to WEEI, 9 p. m., singing Monologue from "Andrea Chenier," and group of three songs: Glinka's Kamarinskaya and Scherzo from Tchaikovsky's Symphony No. 4, in F minor, principal orchestra items.

Drama:

"Richard Wagner," by Leland Powers Players in "Souls of Steel" period, WHDH, 1:30 p. m.

"Grand Central Station," to be heard on new network, CBS to WEEI, 10 p. m.

New York Drama Critics' Circle award for season's best play, NBC-Red to WNAC, 10:30 p. m., to be presented by George Jean Nathan to John Steinbeck's "Of Mice and Men," with scenes from play.

Popular:

Phil Spitalny and girls' orchestra to be heard at new time of 10:00 p. m. on NBC-Red to WNAC combination.

Monday

Serious music:

Columbia Chamber Orchestra, CBS, 5:00 p. m., continuing series of Handel's Concerti Grossi by playing of No. 7; also Deliius's "Air and Dance" and "Two Aquarelles."

Margaret Speaks, soprano, in final concert of season, NBC-Red to WNAC, 8:30 p. m., singing three songs; Grofe's "Grand Canyon" Suite, feature orchestral item.

"Music of America," first of series of three programs, by Eastman School Symphony Band, NBC-Blue to WBZ, 10:00 p. m., playing six native compositions including three manuscript works.

Talk:

Marchesa Marconi, from Rome, on 64th anniversary of Guglielmo Marconi, inventor of radio, NBC-Blue to WBZ, 4 p. m.

Drama premiere:

"Your Family and Mine," serial sketch, Mondays to Fridays, NBC-Red to WNAC, 5:30 p. m.

Children:

"March of Games," a quiz series on titles of famous books and melody memory tests, directed by Nila Mack, CBS to WEEI, 5:30 p. m.

Program time changes:

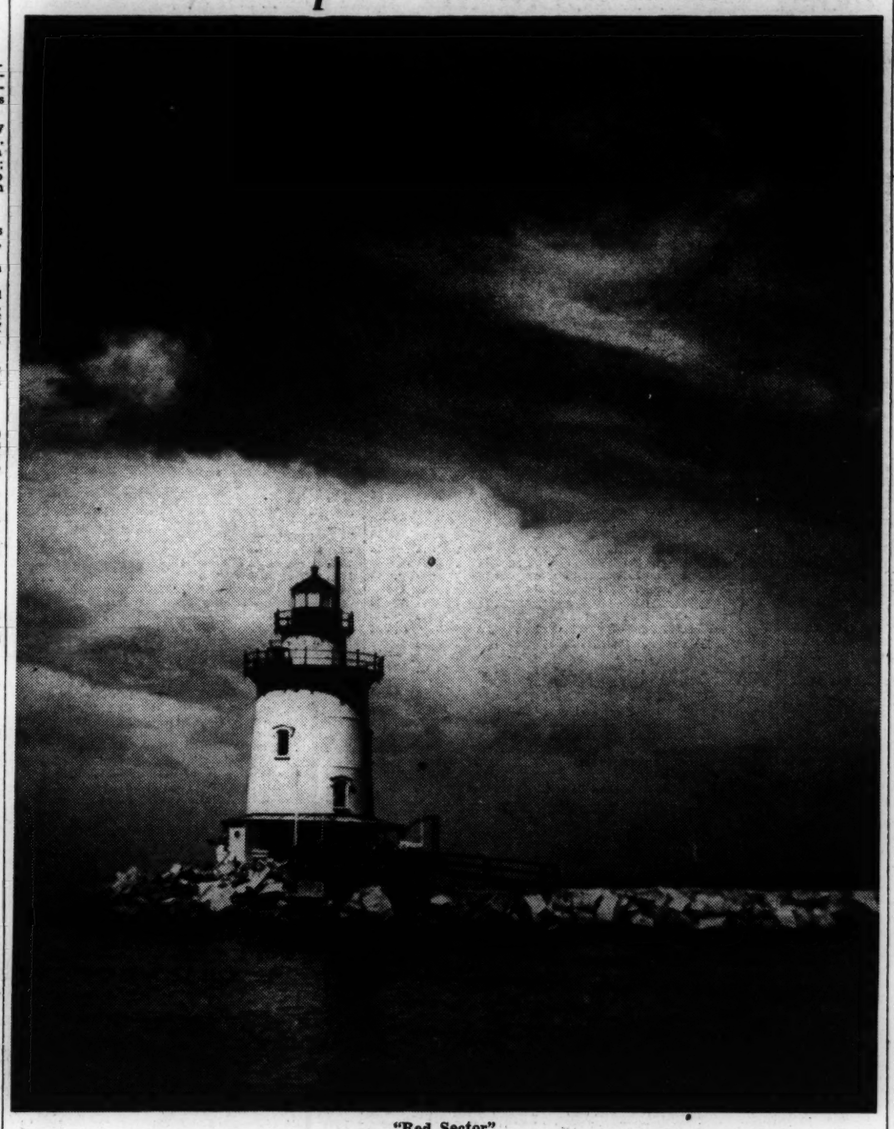
"Lorenzo Jones," NBC-Red to WNAC, now at 11:15 a. m., Mondays to Fridays.

"Dan Harding Wife," NBC-Red to WNAC, now at 12 noon, Mondays to Fridays.

"Backstage Wife," NBC-Red to WNAC, now at 4 p. m., Mondays to Fridays.

A. D. H.

Smell the Kelp on the Rocks at Low Tide



"Red Sector"

Photograph by Courtland F. Luce of Hartford, Conn., a Still Marine That Carries Its Own Story

Over 1,200 photographs were sent to the Boston Camera Club for its Seventh Annual International Salon of Photography which opened today at the Club's Gallery, 351 Newbury Street. From this group jurors selected for hanging only 213 prints, representing, it is claimed by the Club, the finest collection of photography ever to be exhibited in Boston. The exhibit is open from 12 to 10 p. m. week days, except Monday, April 25, when it closes at 6; Sundays, 1 to 10 p. m. It closes May 1.

Legislature Forges Ahead Despite Two-Day Schedule

The Legislative Week in Massachusetts

Despite a two-day-week schedule, the result of the Patriots' Day holiday, the Legislature cleared the General Court docket of numerous bills during the past week, although uproarious and dilatory tactics of Senate members on Thursday brought a sharp reprimand from Senator Samuel H. Wragg (R), President of the Senate.

The House adopted a proposal for a referendum by counties on repeal of horse and dog race gambling, passed to be engrossed legislation allowing all Massachusetts cities, except Boston, to adopt the City Manager-Proportional Representation system of government and killed a bill abolishing the requirement that employees must contribute 1 per cent of their wages to the Unemployment Compensation fund.

The Senate killed legislation barring from civil service women whose husbands earn sufficient money to support them, and adopted a bill forcing conspicuous marking of foreign-made shoes, textiles and hats and notice of the country of origin in all advertising. The week's work is summarized as follows:

The Governor

Action: Signed legislation prohibiting reduction of an insurance agent's commission on weekly premium insurance after the policy has been in effect for three years.

Significance: At present agents commission are reduced on such policies if they are dropped by the policyholders at any time. Opponents of such insurance have claimed that agents as a result, have sold insurance to persons not financially able to carry it as a means to prevent loss of earnings.

The House

Action: Adopted a proposal for a referendum by counties on proposed repeal of horse and dog race gambling.

Significance: This is a pro-gambling victory, for the vote of one county for continuation of legalized gambling will authorize betting in that county whether the rest of the State votes overwhelming against gambling or not. The referendum by counties is considered a maneuver to render valueless initiative petitions for repeal.

Action: Accepted an adverse report on a bill to exempt employees from the 1 per cent contribution to the Unemployment Compensation Fund.

Significance: Massachusetts is one of a few states which require employee contributions. Organized labor, however, opposed any change in the Massachusetts law until after the issue is discussed at the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor convention in August.

Action: Accepted an adverse report on a proposal to extend the present legislative investigation of alleged civil service violations by the Unempoyment Compensation Commission to incude the non-competitive civil service examinations under four Republican Administrations blanketing in more than 7,000 State employees.

Signficance: The Governor proposed the broader investigation in retaliation for the Republican-forced inquiry in regard to the Unemployment Compensation Commission where numerous Hurley supporters are holding lucrative positions.

Action: Passed to be engrossed a bill authorizing all Massachusetts cities, except Boston, to adopt by referendum the City Manager-Proportional Representation form of government.

Significance: This system has been notably successful in Cincinnati, Toledo and Hamilton, Ohio.

Action: Adopted, with the Senate, resolutions memorializing Congress to ratify the flood compacts approved by New England States.

Significance: The compacts reserved power rights to the States involved. Federal ratification has been held up because of this feature on which the states are insisting.

Action: Accepted, with the Senate, an adverse report on proposed ratification of the Federal Child Labor Amendment.

Significance: This constituted the 14th consecutive annual defeat for the proponents.

The Senate

Action: Received from the Supreme Court an advisory opinion declaring unconstitutional pending legislation empowering the Supreme Court to remove Mayors on charges filed by the Attorney General.

Significance: Through this legislation Paul A. Dever, Attorney General, had hoped to force removal of Mayor James M. O'Brien of Revere. Mr. Dever is expected to file an amendment providing for removal by the Governor after a hearing, as in New York State.

Action: Passed to be engrossed, with the House, a bill requiring conspicuous marking of foreign-made shoes, hats and textiles and adequate notice of the country of origin in advertising involved.

Significance: The Boston Chamber of Commerce has warned that the legislation is dangerous because of the possible future effect on imports needed for Massachusetts industries. The Americanism attitude of the Legislature is regarded as responsible for passage of the legislation. Federal authorities have opposed the bill.

Action: Passed to be engrossed a bill allowing the Mayor of Boston to succeed himself.

Significance: The present Boston charter prohibits a Mayor from running for re-election. The Senate vote was regarded as a distinct compliment to Mayor Maurice J. Tobin.

Is Quabbin Justified?

(Continued from Page 9)

$50,000,000 available, this in addition to the $15,000,000 voted the year before, a total of $65,000,000.

One Cause of High Taxes

Of course, the Commonwealth did not provide this money. The Legislature simply allowed the Water Commission to levy on the member communities. It is just one of the reasons taxes have gone up as they have.

No sooner was the project approved than the litigation started. Citizens of Connecticut were perturbed, because the report spread that damming up the Ware and Swift Rivers would reduce the flow of the Connecticut so it would not be navigable below Hartford. Since navigable rivers come under the jurisdiction of the War Department, Massachusetts made application in November of 1927 for a permit.

During March, 1928, the War Department advised that it had no objection to diversion of Ware flood waters, in excess of 85,000,000 gallons daily in the season from Oct. 15 to June 15. Permission for the Swift River diversion was withheld for further study, and before the permit was granted Connecticut filed suit in the United States Supreme Court.

Meanwhile, the Water Commission was having troubles closer to home. The Ware-Swift District included several old communities, Enfield, Prescott, New Salem, Greenwich and some others. It was obvious from the start that a great many of the old homesteads must be purchased by the commission and that a great area in the Swift River Valley would be submerged, other portions on the watershed would have to be cleared. It meant that several families that had been on the ground for three or more generations would have to move. Naturally, for some it wasn't a pleasant prospect. They had neighbors and friends as well as associations which they cherished.

Thus, we have Quabbin today.

As to the engineering and construction work involved, no criticism has been raised. Mr. Merriman approved it. Costs have been kept down so that it now appears there will be $12,000,000 left over from the original $65,000,000 estimate.

Mr. Hultman has asked permission to use this $12,000,000 to build a new tunnel from Wachusett to Boston. The Commissioner, supported by Mr. Merriman, points out that in the years since Wachusett was completed the area between Clinton and Boston has been built up. They contend that the pure water from Wachusett is now contaminated in the Sudbury District.

In addition, they assert, both the Chestnut Hill Reservoir and Spot Pond are subject to contamination. Building of the new pressure tunnel would, they say, eliminate contamination, and in addition would make such a quantity of pure water available that both Chestnut Hill and Spot Pond could be retired from active service and used only for emergencies.

Who Will Use All This Water?

This is the issue which has been raised before the Legislature. The Research Bureau protests building the tunnel at this stringent time in the fiscal affairs of the Water District Communities. In addition, the Bureau asks the trenchant question: Who is going to drink all this water?

Then the Bureau goes further and asks, "Why not stop work on the Swift project at this time, or at least slow it down, so the cities and towns in the district can cut their interest and principal payments as much as possible just now when they need every available penny to carry on relief?

It raises a very controversial discussion.

From reading the newspaper accounts of the time, it would appear that the average citizen did not realize what an enormous amount of water Quabbin would make available. No doubt the engineers had a good idea, and at least one of them at the time wondered how it could be consumed.

Some Who Welcomed It

To buy them out, remove their cemeteries, demolish their houses, and submerge their home land was a delicate affair. At the same time, there were others who welcomed the advent of the Commission as opportunity for boosting their prices and going into negotiations with the old Yankee trade signals flying.

In ten years the Commission has come into title to some 130 square miles. It has acquired 95 per cent of the property by going directly to the owner and making an offer based on an independent appraisal. Mr. Hultman today is of the firm opinion that the Commission has dealt wisely and justly with the preponderance of residents. No one has been hurried, and while several "sob stories" have recently appeared in newspapers concerning the last days of Enfield, the Commission has granted permission to those requesting it, to remain until July. Eventually all residents will probably have to vacate, so pollution sources can be eradicated, although it will be five or six years, possibly longer, before the reservoir is full.

To get back to the litigation. In May, 1929, the Commission was advised that, provided certain amounts of Swift River water was released at times when the Connecticut was low, no objection would be made to the diversion project. The final Supreme Court decision did not come until February, 1931. It was in favor of Massachusetts.

Work Is Speeded Up

Work was immediately speeded on the project. Tapping of the Ware River, together with construction of the tunnel and aqueduct connecting with Wachusett Reservoir, was completed in 1931.

Preview of the News

(Continued from Page 9)

made possible by Federal appropriations after approval of the Engineers. Brig. Gen. Kingman was district engineer at Boston when many important projects were authorized. The Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce planned the testimonial luncheon.

Ferry at Auction

Public auction of Boston's ferryboat, Daniel A. McCormack, will be held at ferry slip, foot of Eastern Avenue, at 11 a. m. April 27.

Significance: Part of the economy program of Boston's Mayor Maurice J. Tobin following decreased boat patronage since opening of the Boston-East Boston vehicular tunnel.

Art

Rutland Street, South Boston, Outdoes Fontainebleau in Unflagging Industry

Fontainebleau has nothing on Rutland Street when it comes to a downright serious approach and unflagging industry in the fine arts. Next week the Children's Art Center at number 36 observes its 20th anniversary. And next door to it the South End House places on exhibition, for two weeks, beginning April 24, the works of its Art Club.

The pastels, oils, and black-and-whites at the South End House are the work of adult beginners. They are portraits, still lifes, flower groups, and fantasies produced by waitresses, taxicab drivers, poets, stage hands, printers, school teachers, sales girls, nurses, bootblacks, mechanics, and a host of other people who, for the first time are actually attending classes in drawing and painting, a thing many of them have wanted to do for years but never had the time or the opportunity. They need no money for instruction, which is provided as a WPA project, and their paper and crayons are sold to them at a nominal cost.

For the past three years Mrs. Dorothy Wells, the teacher of the art classes here, has been starting persons of mature years along the road to a very pleasant pastime and, in some cases, a new profession.

...AROUND THE CORNER

Sunday Eggs—Boston eggs must not be raw on Sunday—if they are to be sold. A baptism of at least three minutes in boiling water—or a reasonable and proper period in a frying pan—is prescribed by the powers that be, before any egg may change hands for a consideration on Sunday.

This little suspected quirk in the law came to light the other day at a Boston Licensing Board hearing when police complained that a Roslindale store had sold them a dozen raw eggs on a Sunday. A sergeant told the Board the eggs were retained as an exhibit. He was urged to dispose of them as soon as possible, after being assured that there was no need to break the shells to ascertain their condition.

Herring Run—"See the Herring Run: One of the most interesting sights of the Spring is the herring run. We will have our Nature Talk and Walk at this point, Sunday, April 24," says a W. P. A.—Metropolitan District Commission Recreation Project announcement. "We will meet at Jackson Square, East Weymouth, at 2:30 p. m. The bus from Quincy Square reaches this point. They run on the hour and half hour."

"I don't quite get what runs on that schedule," said one interested recipient of the announcement. "Do they mean the herring or the bus? The 'they run' sounds like the herring to me!"

What's In a Name?—Quite a lot when it's a choice between Anagnes and Murphy, according to Peter Anagnes who petitioned the Boston Licensing Board for the right to name a Tremont Street establishment "Murphy's Horseshoe Tavern, Inc."

Questioning him, Miss Mary E. Driscoll of the Board, elicited the information that no one even remotely connected with the enterprise bore the name of Murphy, but that he felt it would be easier for patrons to say "Let's go over to Murphy's" than "Let's go to Anagnes"—which might even be confused phonetically with "Aunt Agnes."

Miss Driscoll, however, was not fully sympathetic to the free use of the Murphy name. "The Murphys," she asserted, before the petition was taken under advisement, "are held responsible for enough already."

Literary Housewarming—A woman who had moved into a small suburban town, found one day that there were flames in her house which were not confined to the fireplace.

Calling the local fire department—part of which is volunteer—she was more than pleased with the immediate response. She had hardly had time to put the phone down before the whistles were blowing and the fire engine roaring down her street. The front door opened, the back door opened, firemen rushed thither and yon, and yards of hose were put into use.

Suddenly remembering her husband's collection of rare books, she dashed into the library at top speed. And there, down on his knees, was a volunteer fireman, quite absorbed in the contents of one of the volumes! But then, didn't Nero fiddle while Rome burned?

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Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est) 400,000
Previous day 1,116,200
1938 volume to date 75,884,224
1937 volume to date 183,644,005

Stock Leaders Drift Following Early Quiet Rally

NEW YORK, April 23 (AP)—The House-Senate committee compromise on the tax revision bill failed to stimulate stocks in today's market and, after an early quiet extension of yesterday's rally, leaders settled down to a do-nothing position.

While Wall Street generally termed the tax agreement "constructive," trading forces were inclined to stand aside pending final action by Congress on the measure.

Unchanged to a shade lower at the start of the final hour, with dealings exceptionally slow, were U. S. Steel, General Motors, Chrysler, Goodyear, Goodrich, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, International Harvester, Boeing, Douglas Aircraft, Standard Oil of N. J., American Telephone, Anaconda, Westinghouse, Southern Pacific and Allis Chalmers.

Retaining advances up to a point or so were Western Union, Consolidated Edison, U. S. Rubber, J. I. Case, Texas Corp., Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Pullman, Air Reduction, Kennecott and Phelps Dodge.

Business news continued to lack inspiration, although here and there a favorable sign was observed.

Rail Demand Lifts Bonds

A broad demand for railroad liens of all classifications kept the bond market pointing higher today despite slightly reactionary tendencies in U. S. Governments, recent strong division of the list.

Gains of 1 to around 4 points were numerous as the market neared the finish and were distributed among obligations of such carriers as New York Central, Lehigh Valley, Nickel Plate, Northern Pacific, Reading, Santa Fe and Baltimore & Ohio.

Industrial and utility loans generally followed the trend, although trading activity was less pronounced. Among individual issues attracting buyers, Columbia Gas & Electric 5s, Wilson & Co. 3¾s, Oklahoma Gas & Electric 4s, Republic Steel 4½s, Walworth 4s, Western Union 5s and American Typefounders convertibles stood out in front.

NEW YORK, April 23 (AP)—Profit taking in pivotal issues brought irregularity in the curb market today. A few specialties held gains of a point or more at the start of the second hour, but the more active shares were within minor fractions either way of Friday's close.

Among the gainers were Aluminum Co., American Cyanamid "B," American Gas, Creole Petroleum, and United Wall Paper. In the unchanged to lower column were Cities Service, Electric Bond & Share, Newmont Mining, Pan American Airways, Sunray Oil and Wright Hargreaves.

Sherwin Williams bid fair to duplicate its Friday performance by running up more than 3 points on extremely light dealings. The stock advanced more than 4 yesterday, also on thin sales.

Business Personals

Dr. John M. Thomas has presented his resignation as a vice-president of the National Life Insurance Company, Montpelier, Vt., to become effective on August 1. Dr. Thomas plans to retain his connection with the company as a director, in which capacity he has served for 18 years.

Russell B. Stearns, well known in investment banking circles in Boston and New York, and who for the past eight years has been president and director of the investment banking house of Arthur Perry & Co., Inc., has resigned those offices, effective April 15. Mr. Stearns intends for the present to devote his time to his other business interests, including the corporations of which he is a director.

Kenneth J. Hanau, executive vice-president of the Wagner Baking Corp., has been elected a director of the Missouri-Kansas-Texas Railroad to fill a vacancy.

Edward B. Wulbern and Charles F. Kavanagh have opened a municipal bond department for the New York firm of Hernon, Pearsall & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange. Messrs. Wulbern and Kavanagh were formerly in charge of the New York office of Watkins, Morrow & Co.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Initial or Regular	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Conmoil, Ltd.	5c	..	May 25	..
Accumulated				
Assoc D G Corp pf	7%			
	$1.75	..	June 1	May 13
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & Ware Co	5%	pf	5c	.. May 2 Apr. 21
Wood, Alex & James Ltd	7%-1	pf	$1.75	.. May 2 Apr. 29
Final				
Ford Mot Co Ltd	5%	..	.....	.....
Reduced				
N Y Fire Ins Co	15c	..	Apr. 30	Apr. 25
North P Line	20c	..	June 1	May 13
Oils & Ind Inc pf	ptc			
	37½c	..	May 2	Apr. 22
Parker Pen Co	37½c	..	June 1	May 14
So Bend Lathe Wks	30c	Q	June 1	May 1
Extra				
MacMillan Co	25c	..	Apr. 22	Apr. 21
Resumed				
Gamewell Co	25c	..	May 25	May 15
Regular				
Assoc D G Corp pf	6%			
	$1.50	Q	June 1	May 13
Blauners	25c	Q	May 16	May 2
Do pf	75c	Q	May 16	May 2
Burlington Mills	25c	..	May 15	May 5
Chartered Inv pf	$1.25	Q	June 1	May 1
Chicago Yel Cab	25c	Q	June 1	May 20
Fall River Gas Wk	40c	Q	May 2	Apr. 26
Gamewell Co pf	$1.50	Q	June 15	June 6
Great Lakes D&D	25c	Q	May 14	May 3
Hearn Dept Strs pf	75c	Q	May 2	Apr. 28
HonoluluPlant($20)	15c	M	May 10	Apr. 30
Lynch Corp	50c	..	May 16	May 5
MacMillan Co	25c	Q	Apr. 22	Apr. 21
Do pf	$1.25	Q	Apr. 22	Apr. 21
Otis Steel Co pf	$1.37½	Q	June 15	June 1
Peerless Cas ($5)	17½c	Q	May 2	Apr. 20
Mayfair Inv Co (Los Angeles)	75c	Q	May 2	Apr. 20
Morris Pl Bk (Cleveland, Ohio)	30c	Q	May 1	Apr. 25
Republic Petro	5½% pf		68¾c Q	May 15 May 5

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
45	36¼	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	1	41	41	41	Apr 16
52	32	Acme Steel (2)	2	36	36	36	Apr 19
10⅜	6¼	Adams Exp	6	9	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
20¾	14½	Adams-Millis (¾e)	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	Apr 22
23	16⅝	Addressog (1.40)	4	19½	19½	19½	+ ⅛
2¼	1⅝	Advance Rumely	15	2¼	2¼	2¼	Apr 22
58¼	40¼	Air Reduction (1a)	9	47¾	47	47	+ ¼
1¼	⅞	Air-Way El Appl	1	1	1	1	
13⅜	8¾	Alaska Juneau (.60a)	7	10	10	10	— ⅛
1⅝	⅞	Alleghany Corp	5	1¼	1⅛	1¼	+ ⅛
17⅜	6½	Alleghany pf xw	1	8	8	8	Apr 22
17⅞	6½	Alleghany pf $30 ww	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	
17¼	5	Alleghany pf $40 ww	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	Apr 14
17⅛	8	Alleghany pr pf	2	11	11	11	Apr 22
21¾	11⅝	Allegheny Steel	4	16½	16⅜	16½	Apr 22
9⅞	4½	Allen Industries	4	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	Apr 20
176½	124	Al Chem & Dye (6)	2	146	146	146	
9⅝	7	Allied Kid (1)	2	9	9	9	Apr 12
14⅜	8⅜	Allied Mills	2	10⅞	10¾	10⅞	+ ⅛
9⅜	4½	Allied Stores	11	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ¼
53½	38	Allied St pf (5)	1	44½	44½	44½	Apr 20
51¾	34¼	Allis-Ch Mfg (⅝e)	14	44¼	42¾	42¾	—1¼
15¼	11¼	Alpha P Cem (1)	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅜
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	1	2½	2½	2½	Apr 21
24	10	Amal Leather pf	2	10	10	10	Mar30
72½	57	Amerada Corp (2)	8	67	64	67	Apr 22
66	49	Am Ag Ch Del (1¼e)	4	56	55	56	Apr 22
15⅞	10	Am Bank Note (½e)	3	13¼	13	13¼	— ¼
42½	23¼	Am Brake Shoe (¾e)	1	34	34	34	+ ½
91½	70¾	Am Can (4)	3	88¼	88¼	88¼	— ½
167	160¼	Am Can pf (7)	1	162	162	162	Apr 22
27½	12⅝	Am Car & Fdy	8	19¾	18½	19	— ⅝
50	27	Am C & Fy pf (2½e)	4	36	35	36	Apr 22
17⅝	9½	Am Ch & Cable (¼e)	6	13¼	13	13⅛	— ⅛
100½	89½	Am Ch & Chi pf (5)	1	89½	89½	89½	Feb 18
105½	88½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	103¼	103¼	103¼	+ ⅛
8½	4½	Am Colortype	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ¼
13¾	9	Am Coml Alco	1	11	11	11	— ¼
16¾	8¼	Am Crystal Sug (¾e)	7	10¼	10½	10¼	— ¾
4¾	2½	Am Encaus Tiling	8	3¾	3⅝	3¾	Apr 22
6½	4	Am European	1	4	4	4	Mar29
4¾	2¼	Am & For Pow	10	3¾	3⅜	3⅝	
19¾	10	Am & F P $6 pf	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	
25¼	13⅛	Am & F P $7 pf	12	20	18	19½	Apr 22
11½	5⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
12	9½	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	4	9¾	9½	9½	Apr 22
4¾	2	Am Hide & Leather	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
26	12	Am Hide & L pf	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	Apr 20
37¾	30¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	1	37	37	37	— ½
2½	1½	Am Ice	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
18	13¾	Am Ice pf (½e)	1	15½	15½	15½	Apr 21
7⅞	4⅛	Am International	3	6⅛	6	6	— ¼
23½	12⅜	Am Locomotive	3	18¼	18⅛	18¼	— ⅜
74½	45	Am Locomot pf	3	56	55	55	Apr 22
14½	10	Am M & Fdy (.40e)	1	13	13	13	Apr 22
5¼	2⅜	Am M Met	8	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅛
38¾	23	Am Metal (3g)	10	33¾	32¾	32¾	— ⅝
105½	99½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	105	105	105	Apr 18
7½	3¼	Am Pow & Lt	22	5½	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
40½	19	Am P & L $6 pf (1⅞k)	10	27½	27	27	— ¾
33	16⅛	Am P&L$5pf (.93¾k)	10	24½	23½	23½	— ⅝
14¼	9	Am Rad & St S (.60)	21	13	12⅝	12¾	— ¼
22⅞	13⅛	Am Roll Mill	10	18	17½	17½	— ½
78	68	Am Roll Mill pf (4½)	1	70	70	70	Apr 22
20⅞	15⅜	Am Safety Razor (2)	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	
14¼	7⅛	Am Seating	2	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
56¾	28⅛	Am Smelt & R (1¾e)	47	40½	39	39⅜	— ⅜
131	103	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	1	112½	112½	112½	Apr 22
62	45¾	Am Snuff Co (3a)	2	48	48	48	
34¾	15⅝	Am Stl Fdrs (¼e)	15	23¼	22¼	22¼	— ¾
11¾	6⅛	Am Stores	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	
31	21½	Am Sugar Ref (2)	2	27½	27½	27½	+ ½
117½	101⅜	Am Sugar pf (7)	2	108	108	108	Apr 22
18½	12⅝	Am Sumat Tob (1)	1	17	17	17	Apr 20
149¾	111	Am Tel & Tel (9)	11	130	128	128¾	— 1¼
71	58	Am Tobacco (5)	1	67	67	67	Apr 21
73	58⅜	Am Tob B (5)	6	71¾	71¾	71¾	+ ¾
139⅝	130	Am Tob pf (6)	1	132⅞	132⅞	132⅞	+1⅞
7⅞	3⅞	Am Type Fdrs	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
13½	6	Am Wat Wks	20	9	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
86	68	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	70	70	70	Apr 19
5⅝	3¼	Am Woolen	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	Apr 22
35¾	23⅜	Am Wool pf	3	32½	31½	32	Apr 22
8½	4⅜	Am Zinc L & S	24	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
40	25	Am Zinc pr pf	4	30⅝	30¼	30¼	Apr 18
36¾	21⅝	Anaconda (¼e)	95	30⅝	29¼	29¼	— ⅝
50	29	Anacon W & C	2	37	37	37	Apr 14
18	10¾	AnchorHockGl(.15e)	8	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	Apr 22
19	10	Andes Copper	1	13½	13½	13½	Apr 16
3½	2	A P W Paper	1	2½	2¼	2¼	Apr 22
30¼	20	Arch-Dan-M (½e)	1	25	25	25	—1
100½	82	Armour Del pf (7)	1	91½	91	91	— ⅜
6⅞	3⅞	Arm Ill	11	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	
72	28¼	Arm Ill pr pf	2	38⅞	38⅞	38⅝	+1⅞
94½	50	Arm Ill pf	1	50	50	50	Mar19
39	24¼	ArmstrongCork(¼e)	32	32	32	32	— ½
7½	5½	Arnold Const (⅝e)	5	7½	7½	7½	Apr 22
5¼	2½	Artloom Corp	1	3½	3½	3½	+ ¼
8⅜	4	Assd Dry Goods	8	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
69	53	Assd D Gd 1 pf (6)	1	55	55	55	+2
68¼	68¼	Assd D Gd 2pf(1¾k)	1	68¼	68¼	68¼	Mar 5
35	27	Associates Inv (2)	1	27	27	27	Mar31
42	22¼	Atch T & S F (2g)	17	29	27½	27¼	— ⅞
72	40¼	Atch T & S F pf (5)	3	44¾	44½	44¾	+ ¼
27⅜	14	Atl Coast Line(1½g)	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ¼
7¾	4¼	Atl G & W Indies	1	5½	5½	5½	Apr 22
14½	6½	Atl G & W In pf	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	Apr 21
24	17¾	Atl Refining (1)	7	22¼	22	22	
107	101⅞	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	103¾	103¾	103¾	Apr 22
9⅞	5¾	Atlas Corp (.80)	6	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
43	38⅞	Atlas Corp pf (3)	6	39½	39	39½	Apr 19
48	36	Atlas Pow (½e)	1	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	+ ⅜
7¾	4½	Atlas Tack	2	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
6½	3	Auburn Auto	8	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
3⅛	2	Aust Nichols	1	2½	2½	2½	Apr 22
4⅝	2½	Aviation Corp	10	4⅛	4	4	

B

10⅜	5	Bald Loco ct	5	8	7¾	7¾	— ¼
10⅞	4	Balt & Ohio	15	6⅞	6	6	— ¼
13¾	5½	Balt & Ohio pf	4	7½	7½	7½	— ¼
34	29	Bangor & Ar (2½)	1	31½	31½	31½	Apr 21
19	12⅛	Barber Co	4	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
10½	5	Barker Bros	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Apr 22
16⅜	10½	Barnsdall Oil (1)	12	14¾	14¼	14⅜	— ⅛
12¾	9	Bayuk Cigar(.18¾ke)	1	12	12	12	Apr 20
17¾	11⅜	Beatrice Cream (1a)	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ¼
96½	92½	Beat Crm pf ww (5)	1	93½	93½	93½	Apr 13
103⅞	94½	Beech-Nut Pack(4a)	1	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	Apr 21
8⅜	5¾	Belding-Hem (⅜e)	1	6½	6½	6½	— ⅜
83	77¾	Belg N R pf (3.27g)	1	77¾	77¾	77¾	Mar19
14⅞	8⅝	Bendix Aviat	2	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅝
19	15¼	Benef Ind Ln (.45e)	3	17⅞	17¾	17⅞	+ ⅛
40½	26⅞	Best & Co (1.52½e)	4	35	33½	35	Apr 22
65⅞	40	Beth Steel	52	50¾	49⅛	49¾	— ⅝
16½	13	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	2	15	15	15	Apr 21
98½	75	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	5	89⅜	88½	88½	
28	18	Bigelow-Sanf	1	22	22	22	— ¾
17⅞	9¾	Black & Decker	2	14	14	14	Apr 22
15¼	10½	Blaw-Knox	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
35½	20¼	Boeing Airplane	18	28⅜	27½	27⅝	— ⅞
30	15⅜	Bohn Al & Brass	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	+ ⅛
13⅞	9⅜	Bond Strs (.20e)	1	10½	10½	10½	Apr 20
19⅜	15⅜	Borden Co (.70e)	5	16⅞	16½	16½	
28½	16½	Borg-Warner	10	23½	22¾	22¾	— ¼
4¾	⅛	Boston & Maine	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	Apr 20
22¼	14	Bower Rol Bear (½e)	1	17	17	17	Apr 22
10⅞	5⅜	Bridgeport Brass	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅜
28¼	12¾	Briggs Mfg	11	20⅝	19½	19⅝	— ⅜
30½	20	Briggs & Strat (¾e)	3	24¾	24½	24½	Apr 20
34	28	Bristol-Myers(2.40)	7	32	31¾	32	Apr 22
3¾	1⅛	Bklyn & Qu Trans	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Apr 22
9¾	3⅜	Bklyn & U Trans pf	3	6	6	6	Apr 18
13⅜	5⅜	Bklyn-Man Tr	3	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	
37	16¾	Bklyn-M Tr pf (6)	3	21½	21½	21½	Apr 22
21½	10½	Bklyn Un Gas	8	15½	15	15¼	+1
41	32	Brown Shoe (3)	3	32	32	32	Apr 22
10	5½	Br'swick-Balke	19	8¾	7⅝	8¾	Apr 22
9¾	5⅞	Bucyrus-Erie	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅝
6⅜	3¼	Budd Mfg	8	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
5⅜	3	Budd Wheel	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
20	13¼	Bullard Co (¼e)	2	19	18¼	18½	— ¾
32¼	15½	Bulova Watch (4)	2	22¾	22½	22½	+ ½
9½	6¾	Burling Mills (.30e)	1	8½	8½	8½	Apr 22
20¼	14½	Burr Add Mac(.30e)	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ⅝
3½	1½	Bush Terminal	2	2¼	2	2	Apr 18
11	4½	Bush Term 7% deb	1	5⅝	5⅞	5⅞	Apr 7
8⅝	5¾	Butler Bros (.60)	1	7	7	7	Apr 20
22	16⅜	Butler Bros pf (1½)	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	Apr 21
4¾	2⅜	Butte Cop & Z	5	3½	3½	3½	Apr 22
11⅜	6	Byers (A M) Co	5	9¼	9	9¼	Apr 22
19¾	13	Byron Jackson (¾e)	7	16½	16	16⅛	Apr 22

C

24½	15½	Calif Packing (1½a)	2	20	19⅞	20	+ ⅝
49¼	45	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	46½	46½	46½	Apr 12
2½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
10¼	5¼	Calumet & Hecla	3	8⅛	7¾	7¾	— ⅜
15¾	9⅝	Campbell Wyant (1)	2	12	11½	12	Apr 22
19¾	12⅛	Can Dry G Ale	10	15⅝	15¼	15⅜	— ¼
8½	5	Canad Pacific	8	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
36	29	Cannon Mills (1e)	1	31	31	31	Apr 16
7¼	4½	Capital Ad	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	Apr 22
18	13	Carpenter Stl (.10e)	2	15½	15½	15½	Apr 18
4½	2½	Carriers&Gen (.05e)	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	Apr 20
97½	62½	Case (J I) Co	19	80¼	79	79	+ ½
55½	29⅝	Caterp Tract(⅛e)	3	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜	— ⅛
103	100½	Caterp Tractor pf(5)	1	103	103	103	Apr 22
18⅞	9	Celanese Corp	3	14⅜	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
94	92	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	94	94	95	Jan 12
17	12½	Celotex Corp	1	20	19½	20	Apr 22
28	20	Cent Aguirre (1½)	2	22	22	22	Apr 22
4½	2	Cent Foundry	10	3½	3⅜	3½	
11	7	Cent RR NJ	3	10	9	10	1
8¼	4	Cent Violeta Sugar	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	Apr 22
5½	3¼	Century Rib M(.10e)	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	Apr 22
46½	26¼	Cerro de Pasco (2e)	5	36⅜	35½	36⅜	+ ⅞
8⅜	4½	Certain-teed Prod	14	7½	7	7	— ¼
30½	18⅜	Champ Pap & F	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	
12¼	7	Checker Cab	1	8	8	8	Apr 16
38½	23½	Ches & Ohio (1½e)	10	27¼	26⅞	26⅞	— ¼
89	80	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	80	80	80	Mar31
48½	27½	Ches Corp (3)	1	32½	32⅜	32½	Apr 22
1¼	⅛	Chi & E Ill	4	⅝	½	½	Apr 11
3¾	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	1	2½	2½	2½	
1¾	¾	Chi & N West	1	1	1	1	Apr 22
4⅝	2	Chi & N West pf	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Apr 18
1¼	½	Chi Great West	2	½	½	½	Apr 19
3¾	2⅜	Chi Great W pf	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	Apr 22
14	8⅞	Chi Mail Or (¼e)	1	11½	11½	11½	Apr 22
1	⅛	Chi M St P & P	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Apr 22
1⅞	⅞	Chi M St P & P pf	1	1½	1⅛	1⅛	
12⅞	6⅞	Chi Pneu Tool	1	10½	10½	10½	
32½	22	Chi Pneu T cv pf(3)	1	26	26	26	Apr 22
1¼	⅝	Chi Rk Is & Pac	6	⅞	⅞	⅞	Apr 22
2½	1	C R I & Pac 6% pf	1	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	Apr 12
2⅞	1⅛	C R I & Pac 7% pf	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	
12¾	8	Chi Yell Cab (¼e)	2	8	8	8	Apr 6
16¾	12	Chicka Cot O (½e)	1	14	14	14	Apr21
5⅞	3¼	Childs Co	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	
63½	35⅝	Chrysler Corp	47	46⅛	45	45⅛	— ⅞
13½	10	City Ice & Fuel(.40e)	2	11½	11½	11½	— ⅛
3¾	2¾	City Stores	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ¼

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
24	10⅝	Clark Equip	1	16	16	16	Apr 21
26½	15¼	Clev Graph Br (¾e)	1	19	19	19	Apr 22
43	32½	Climax Molyb(.30e)	4	42½	41½	41½	— ⅞
15⅛	10½	Cluet Peabody (.40e)	1	12½	12½	12½	Apr 20
125	105½	Coca Cola (1½e)	15	121	120	121	Apr 22
59	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	11	58	58	58	Apr 21
11⅞	7½	Colgate-Palm-P	12	9¼	9	9	— ¼
95½	80	Colgate-Pm-P pf (6)	1	80	80	80	
27⅜	13¼	Collins & Aik (½e)	2	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	+2¼
20	9½	Col Fuel & Iron	1	13	13	13	— ¼
22¼	13	ColumBr'castA(.40e)	12	18	18	18	
21¼	13	ColumBr'castB(.40e)	3	17¾	17¼	17¾	Apr 22
9⅝	5½	Colum G & E	43	6½	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅜
75	60	Col G & E pf A (6)	1	61	61	61	+ ½
15½	9	Colum Pict vtc (1)	3	13	13	13	+ ¾
34	27½	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	1	33	33	33	Apr 18
76	53¾	Colum Carbon (4)	2	69	69	69	+1¾
38¾	23	Coml Credit (4)	7	32¼	32	32	— ⅛
95	84	Coml Cred pf (4¼)	1	84	84	84	Mar28
44¾	31½	Coml Invest Tr (4)	20	36½	35¼	36½	Apr 22
99	90	Com In T cv pf (4¼)	3	97¼	97¼	97¼	Apr 22
10	5½	Coml Solvents (.60)	26	7¼	7	7	— ⅛
2	1	Comwith & South	19	1½	1⅜	1½	
42¼	25	Com & Sou pf(1½k)	3	34½	34½	34½	Apr 22
27⅜	22½	Comwith Edis (1¾)	17	24¼	23¾	24¼	Apr 22
7½	3⅞	Conde Nast	3	7	6¾	7	Apr 22
24½	15	Congoleum-N'n(¼e)	16	20⅞	20¾	20¾	+ ⅜
8	6	Congress Cigar	1	6	6	6	Mar29
19½	11	Consol Aircraft	37	17½	17	17	— ¼
8	4¼	Consol Cigar (¾e)	1	7	7	7	Apr 22
25⅛	17	Cons Edison (1½e)	117	22⅞	22	22⅝	+1
96½	88⅞	Cons Edison pf (5)	4	89½	89½	89½	Apr 22
1⅞	1	Consol Film Ind	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
6⅞	4½	Consol Film pf (¾k)	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	Apr 22
5¾	2⅞	Cons Laundries	9	3½	3½	3½	Apr 20
10½	7	Consol Oil (.80)	35	9½	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
101⅞	98¾	Consol Oil $5 pf (5)	6	98¾	98¾	98¾	Mar30
7½	2⅝	Consol R R Cuba pf	4	4½	4	4½	+ ⅝
½	¼	Consol Textile	9	⅜	⅜	⅜	
5⅝	2¼	Consol'n Coal	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	Apr 22
22	10	Consol'n Coal pf	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+3⅜
86½	78	Consum Pow pf(4½)	1	78	78	78	Apr 18
16⅜	9⅞	ContainerCorp(1.20)	17	12½	12¼	12¼

Commerce and Finance •

Sales of Residential Property Show Big Gain Over February

• Business and Industry

SEC Registration Rules Eased For Smaller Concerns

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Regulations designed to facilitate and reduce the expense of registering issues of securities under the Securities Act of 1933 for smaller business enterprises have been published in detail by the Securities and Exchange Commission in response to numerous inquiries from all sections of the country concerning the modifications which the SEC has proposed to try out. These regulations become effective immediately, and in the absence of further action by the commission, will remain in effect until October 29.

The commission has included three objectives in its program: To broaden the exemption for issues not exceeding $100,000, not including oil and gas interests; to reduce the amount of financial and historical information in registration statements for issues of small established enterprises, the total assets of which amount to not more than $5,000,000, not including investment and financial corporations, and to establish a unit in the registration division to aid prospective registrants.

A number of inquiries concerned details of the proposal to broaden the exemption for issues not exceeding $100,000. Under the new program essentially only two conditions must be met, namely, that the blue-sky laws of all States in which the securities are offered, sold or delivered after sale are complied with, and that notice of intention to issue the securities and copies of all prospectuses, letters or other communications used at the commencement of the offering to the public or subsequently sent to more than 10 persons, must be filed with the SEC. Present rules dealing with exemption conditions for such small issues also will remain in effect.

Any written communication offering the securities for sale under such exemption must, the commission rules, contain in large type a statement that the securities have not been registered with it and that the exemption in no sense indicates approval by the commission of the merits of the securities.

To Save Time, Expense

The rule to facilitate the issuance of securities by enterprises with assets of not more than $5,000,000 when the issues are too large to come under the $100,000 exemption proposal and must be registered, seeks to save time and expense without sacrificing any important safeguard thrown about the investor.

Corporations of this type which have been in business for at least five years are relieved of the necessity of supplying much of the historical information required of the larger corporation, and while profit-and-loss statements for three years are required, only the statement for the most recent year need be certified. Also, the small corporations to which the new regulations are available need show a profit for only one, instead of two, years of the last five in order to qualify. These amendments do not apply to investment or financial corporations.

From the number and extent of the inquiries, there is believed to be evidence of a widespread desire on the part of small businesses to get full information concerning the meaning of the proposals and possibly some indication that a number of these smaller enterprises will seek to market securities under the modified procedure.

Gold Imports Total $20,954,036 in Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The commerce department said that gold worth $20,954,036 was imported into the United States in the week ended April 15. It was the second largest amount for any week this year.

The imports included $12,000,000 from England and $5,800,000 from Japan.

Silver imports aggregated $1,769,532, including about $800,000 from Mexico and $500,000 from Canada.

Farley Says Postal Receipts Show Gain

NEW YORK (AP)—Postmaster General Farley said that postal receipts, which he called the best barometer of business, were recovering from a slump that began last August.

"We were afraid that March would be the worst month yet," he told the American Seminar. "But the actual figures only show a falling of 4½ per cent, which was less than we had anticipated."

April receipts, he said, have been equal to those of the corresponding period last year. Large cities, especially New York and Detroit, suffered worst during March, he said.

Textile Industry Starts New Research Program

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Textile Foundation, a committee of manufacturers and government officials, has initiated a new program of scientific research to promote the uses and improvement of textiles.

The foundation, holding its annual meeting, re-elected Franklin W. Hobbs of Lawrence, Mass., chairman. Mr. Hobbs is president of the Arlington Mills and represents the wool industry on the committee. Stuart W. Cramer of Cramerton, N. C., represented cotton, and Frank B. Cheney of South Manchester, Conn., represented silk. Secretary of Commerce Roper and Secretary of Agriculture Wallace are ex-officio members.

Mr. Hobbs said details of the research had not been completed, but it would be financed as other activities of the foundation have been financed, out of the $1,250,000 fund created out of the profit Americans made on a huge quantity of dyestuffs contributed by Germany in lieu of reparations after the World War.

Building of Homes Jumps in March

By the Associated Press

Washington

Dwelling house construction initiated in March totaled $55,761,221, an increase of 71 per cent over February but 37 per cent under the same month of last year, the Labor Department announced.

Permits for all types of construction totaled $121,011,809, an increase of 19 per cent over February.

Commodity Prices Increase Slightly Week of April 16

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Wholesale commodity prices advanced 0.1 per cent during the week ended April 16 due mostly to a sharp upturn in wholesale prices of agricultural commodities, according to the U. S. Department of Labor.

The advance represents the first upward tendency in the past 6 weeks and it brought the all-commodity index to 78.6 per cent of the 1926 average. The combined index is now 1.1 per cent below the corresponding week of March and 10.3 per cent below the level of a year ago.

In addition to the advance in the farm products group, minor increases were registered by the foods and chemicals and drugs groups. Hides and leather products, fuel and lighting materials, and building materials declined fractionally.

According to the index for all commodities other than farm products, nonagricultural commodity prices fell 0.1 per cent. They are 1.0 per cent lower than they were a month ago and are 6.8 per cent below a year ago. Industrial commodity prices, as measured by the index for all commodities other than farm products and foods, also declined 0.1 per cent and are 0.8 per cent below the corresponding week of March and 5.1 per cent below the level for April 17, 1937.

Principally because of higher prices for farm products, copra, raw silk, jute, and crude rubber, the raw materials group index advanced 0.6 per cent and more than offset last week's decline.

Commodity groups	Apr. 16 1938	Apr. 9 1938	Apr. 17 1937	Apr. 18 1936
All commodities	78.6	78.5	87.6	79.7
Farm products	68.9	68.1	92.4	77.4
Foods	72.3	72.2	85.3	81.1
Hides & leather prods	92.0	92.5	107.2	95.2
Textile products	67.0	67.0	78.7	69.9
Fuel & lighting mtls	77.5	77.6	77.5	77.5
Metals & metal prds	95.9	95.9	95.8	86.0
Building materials	91.1	91.2	96.8	85.4
Chemicals & drugs	77.5	77.3	86.6	78.9
Housefurnshg goods	88.7	88.7	90.3	82.8
Miscellaneous	73.1	73.1	81.0	68.6
Raw materials	71.3	70.9	88.5	77.3
Semimfg articles	74.1	74.5	89.7	74.6
Finished products	83.0	83.1	87.3	81.9
All cmdts other than farm products	80.7	80.8	86.6	80.2
All cmdts other than farm prds & foods	82.1	82.2	86.5	79.1

Canadian Exports For Fiscal Year Best Since 1930

OTTAWA (Canadian Press)—Canada's export trade in the fiscal year ended March 31 was the highest since 1930, it was reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Domestic exports totalled $1,070,217,328, compared with $1,060,181,906 a year ago, an increase of $9,035,422 or .9 per cent.

Following were the export values of leading commodities with the fiscal year 1937 figures in parentheses: Wheat, $116,273,709 ($223,461,009), wheat flour $23,221,366 ($21,587,038), fish $27,623,615 ($36,114,497), cheese $12,938,568 ($11,236,543) planks and boards $43,662,909 ($40,284,864), wood pulp $39,960,178 ($33,210,237), newsprint $120,007,550 ($110,176,448), automobiles and parts $28,291,305 ($22,328,668), copper ore and metals $56,349,161 ($39,494,719), nickel $61,918,600 ($45,882,194).

Domestic exports in March were valued at $74,208,127 compared with $88,326,529 in March, 1937, a decline of $14,188,402 or 15.9 per cent. The decline was fairly general throughout the commodities. Leading exports were as follows with the 1937 figures in parentheses: Wheat $4,452,423 ($6,329,472), wheat flour $1,770,784 ($2,183,272), fish $2,516,411 ($2,140,988), furs $1,414,820 ($2,011,703), meats $3,265,953 ($4,028,674) chaase $146.113 ($200,578), plans and boards $3,129,928 ($3,549,709), wood pulp $2,899,451 ($3,633,390) newsprint $8,685,337 ($10,659,613), automobiles and parts $3,302,969 ($3,056,592), copper ore and metals $5,047,420 ($5,279,546), nickel $6,178,499 ($6,280,955).

Phelps Dodge Estimates Quarter Net 34c a Share

NEW YORK (AP)—Louis S. Cates, president of Phelps Dodge Corp., has estimated net income for the first quarter of about $1,700,000, or about 34 cents a share, in a statement at the annual stockholders meeting.

Present monthly rate of production is about 50 per cent of the peak month of 1937, he said, operations having been curtailed following last fall's decline in copper demand. No increase or decrease in operations in the near future is anticipated, he said.

In connection with curtailed activity, he added it has been possible so far in 1938 to operate without materially increasing cost of copper produced, as compared with 1937, despite lower operations.

Department Store Sales 8 P. C. Above Year Ago

WASHINGTON (AP)—Department store sales were 8 per cent higher in the week ended April 16 than in the corresponding week last year, the Federal Reserve Board said.

The board pointed out, however, that the week immediately preceded Easter this year but occurred after Easter last year.

For the four weeks ended April 16, the board said, sales averaged 5 per cent lower than last year.

HOLC Home Sales In March 76 P. C. Above February

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Home Owners' Loan Corporation reports a 76 per cent gain in sales of residential properties during March over February.

Preliminary figures indicate, says the report, that some 1,700 houses were sold in March as compared with 964 in the previous month. This brought cumulative sales to 9,264.

An improved demand for real estate in many cities, increased offerings by the HOLC and greater selling efforts by real estate brokers who handle the properties are responsible for the increase, said Col. Harold Lee, deputy general manager in charge of property management.

"In some cities groups of approved sales brokers have co-operated in advertising the properties with outstanding results in inquiries and sales," he said. "Several full-page newspaper ads have been run by brokers.

"Following the unbroken rise in monthly sales since June, 1937, the total jumped in February to 964 sales, despite adverse seasonal factors. At the end of February, total sales numbered 7,546, amounting to $27,502,612. Four hundred and sixty-two sales were for cash. The average sale over the country was about $3,640, prices ranging from $1,000 to $20,000."

HOLC homes are sold at current market prices, on small down payments. Repayment is made monthly in amounts equivalent to rent, with interest at 5 per cent. Sales contracts on this basis may run up to 15 years. Whether for sale or rental, most HOLC properties are first repaired and renovated.

Colonel Lee also reported an improvement in the rental status of HOLC properties. Of the 62,353 dwelling units available for rent at the end of February, 86.5 per cent were occupied by tenants. A total of 96 per cent of all rent bills had been paid by Feb. 28. This compares with 93.3 per cent in January. February rental receipts were $1,379,066.

Senator Calls On Congress to Revise Banking Regulations

WASHINGTON (AP) — Senator Smathers (D) of New Jersey asked Congress to make a sweeping revision of the banking laws.

He introduced a bill to substitute an insurance bureau for the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and to overhaul the office of the Comptroller of the Currency.

The bill also would realign administrative powers of the Comptroller, the FDIC and the Federal Reserve Board.

Senator Smathers said he believed the bill would prevent overlapping of duties and conform to the President's request in a message to Congress in which he said, "I hope that the Federal banking supervision can be better co-ordinated."

Under the terms of the bill the office of the Comptrollers office would become the Federal Bureau of Examination and Supervision. The Comptroller would be designated as its director.

All authority to administer federal laws relating to national and state banks would be placed in the bureau.

The bill provides for a banking advisory council with one member from each federal reserve district to aid the director.

N. Y. Bank Dividend Rates Seen Holding

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The relative stability of operating earnings of banks in New York City during recent years points to a continuance of dividend disbursements without reduction, according to the Quarterly Review of Charles W. Scranton & Co., New Haven, members of the New York Stock Exchange.

"Most of the present dividend rates," the firm states, "were established in 1935 when the volume of commercial loans was at the depression low point and money rates were at rock-bottom levels. While some of the recovery gained in 1936 and 1937 may be lost if business continues to recede, a decline in earnings below those of 1935 is improbable.

"Earning assets of the large New York banks are close to year-end levels and will probably be increased as deflationary tendencies are reversed. A high degree of liquidity has, nevertheless, been maintained. On March 31, 1938, cash resources and United States Government securities were, on the average, equivalent to almost 70 per cent of deposits. The Governments held by many of these institutions are largely short-term issues where the risk of loss is negligible."

Louisiana Opens Campaign To Spur Cotton Goods Use

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BATON ROUGE, La.—The Louisiana Cotton Co-operative Association is opening a campaign to speed up the consumption of cotton goods throughout this country. The carryover for the present season is about 12,000,000 bales, which is almost equal to the record carryover of 1933. As an instance of what can be done with cotton, it is said that farmers buy millions of dollars' worth of products, packaged in wrappings of jute or wrappings competitive with cotton.

The object of the campaign is to awaken people to the many uses to which cotton can be adapted. Fifty-thousand association members are active in Louisiana and other buying centers throughout the United States. To date 8500 department stores, nearly 50,000 food stores, and 15,000 drug and shoe stores are behind this Louisiana Cotton Co-operative campaign.

Pump Priming Now Looks Like Merely an Easy Money Policy

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Much more important to the Street than yesterday's upturn in share prices, based on favorable news of the tax bill and a rumor of lowered margin requirements, was the sharp additional advance in government bonds on top of Thursday's spectacular rise. It brought nearly the whole list to 1938 highs, topping those of late February, and some of the list to all-time highs; it completely wiped out the March declines, and it furnished a direct contrast to the bear market on the last day of March when government bonds fell out of bed on the preliminary pump-priming rumors.

The increased modern sensitiveness of the government bond market to Washington news is further emphasized by the fact that in the week including the end of March the Federal Reserve banks cushioned the decline by buying $46,000,000 of government bonds and in the week ending last Wednesday they cushioned the rise which burst into full strength on Thursday and yesterday by selling the astonishing total of $108,000,000 of government bonds.

An Easy Money Policy

The immediate cause of today's further rise in government bonds is the Washington news that every week for the indefinite future—perhaps until June—the Treasury will pay off $50,000,000 out of $100,000,000 of its maturing bills from its balance at the Federal Reserve system, and so this money will automatically and immediately be added to the member banks' reserve balances, and so to their excess reserves.

This means that the expected "pump-priming" policy has, so far, turned out to be nothing but an old-fashioned "easy-money" policy. The distinction between the two is highly important. A "pump-priming" policy such as the present started to be, consists of an excess of government outlays over income, financed by borrowing. Other things being equal, it is a drain on the banks' lending power. An "easy-money" policy, such as it turned out to be, consists in such a handling of reserve requirements, or the inactive gold, as builds up the banks' lending power, but gives them no one to lend to. This is what will follow from the new bill-retiring program.

Or the two programs might be contrasted in another simple way. A "pump-priming" program increases the public debt. An "easy-money" program decreases it. And that is what the retirement of the bills will do.

Jump in Excess Reserves

As the banks who hold bills find themselves paid off in cash they will look around for some other place in which to invest the cash. This cash, in fact, will be "excess reserves." And already their excess reserves have increased heavily. Last week they jumped $760,000,000. This, however, was almost entirely due to a decrease of approximately 13¼ per cent in their legal reserve requirements. These are now $2,490,000,000.

Meantime, however, the Treasury has deposited about $1,300,000,000 of gold certificates with the Federal Reserve banks—the capitalizing of the former "inactive" gold fund. This brought the Treasury's deposit with the Reserve last Wednesday up to $1,428,000,000, against only $140,000,000 the week before; and on the asset side of the Federal Reserve system's weekly balance sheet it brought the total of "gold certificates on hand and due from the U. S. Treasury" up to the unprecedented total of $10,642,000,000. (All the gold in all the world's central banks in 1929 totalled only $12,000,000,000, and in the United States only $4,000,000,000.)

Opposite of Pump-Priming

Ever since the President's announcement last week conjecture has been rife here as to how such a big Treasury balance would be allowed to trickle into member bank balances. One possibility was that the Treasury might offer to buy, at a premium above market but below par, any of its outstanding issues, as it offered in September 1935 to buy any of its gold-clause obligations. But few purchases could be made by this arrangement. The two major guesses were that bills would be retired as they came due, or that the $1,428,000,000 Treasury deposit would be drawn down only to finance the running deficit.

The objection to drawing on it to retire maturing bills is precisely what has happened. It is the opposite of pump-priming. The banks why a major business decline could not occur was the unprecedented easiness of money, but it did occur.

U. S. Buying of Foreign Meat Hit by Traders

CHICAGO (AP)—Members of the Chicago Livestock Exchange sent a resolution to President Roosevelt condemning the practice of buying foreign meats for use in the Civilian Conservation Corps camps and other Government agencies.

The resolution urged purchase of domestic meats entirely for branches of the Federal Government.

Charles R. Rice, president, said, "The United States meat consumption per capita during 1937 was one of the lowest on record. This very adversely affected the income and therefore the prosperity of the American farmer, feeder and stock producer. The objective of increasing as quickly and as much as possible the market for meat will necessarily reflect itself in added prosperity for the livestock industry."

Coonley on Engineers Board

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILMINGTON, Del.—At the annual meeting of stockholders of Engineers Public Service Company here, Howard Coonley, chairman of the board of The Walworth Company, Boston, was elected to the Board of Directors to replace Walter B. Walker, deceased.

Buying at Retail 2 to 8 P. C. Under Like 1937 Period

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Consumer buying this week received no impetus from trade or industrial developments and fell back to about the early April pace preceding the Easter surge, with post-Easter specials contributing most of the volume in the bulk of the retail stores, according to Dun & Bradstreet's review. Women's wear lines and items for student's and college wardrobes were the best moving articles.

"Fur boleros and capes continued to sell well and there were more purchases of bridal outfits, jewelry, silverware, and linens," says the survey. "Housefurnishings received more attention, especially broadloom carpets, summer rugs, slip covers, and spring housecleaning supplies.

2 to 8 P. C. Under 1937

"Lacking the support of the bulge in apparel buying, retail sales declined from the pre-Easter totals at the leading centers of distribution. The drop for the week went as deep as 30 to 40 per cent, with an average of 5 to 20 per cent.

"In spite of this reduction, estimated volume of retail distribution was only 2 to 8 per cent smaller than that for the corresponding 1937 calendar week, taking the country as a whole. While some of the cities exceeded last year's sales, total for New England was down 3 to 7 per cent.

"After-Easter promotions absorbed some of the week-to-week loss for the large cities in the East, the industrial centers causing most of the decline of 5 to 12 per cent from the 1937 total.

"Flurry of Easter buying disappeared at industrial centers, pulling the average of retail sales for the Middle West 8 to 17 per cent under the 1937 comparative. More covering of Spring needs in farm areas kept sales in the Northwest about even for the week and 1 to 3 per cent above last year's.

Southwest Has Gain

"With some districts off 13 per cent, retail sales in the South were 2 to 5 per cent smaller than for the 1937 period. Improvement continued to spread through the Southwest, but the rise from a year ago shortened to 1 to 4 per cent. As new handicaps curtailed further industrial employment, Pacific Coast retailers fell 8 to 13 per cent behind their 1937 sales.

"Unexpected expansion of consumer buying brought retailers back to the principal wholesale markets this week to make replacements.

"Interest in Summer merchandise broadened, but orders were chiefly for housefurnishings, garden furniture, and clothing. Buying was heaviest by department stores and women's wear shops."

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By David Wills

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

No Slump Ahead is still our official slogan, repeated this week by Lord Hirst, retiring president of the Federation of British Industries. The recent and continuing recession he finds unjustified on economic grounds, and blames it on the international political situation.

By ignoring the decline in the last few months in employment among total insured workers, and by expecting, probably correctly, that the rearmament program will not be completed within five years, Lord Hirst finds no cause for economic worry.

Index of Employment Off

The statistical background contrasts with these sentiments quite strongly; it is to be hoped that such forecasts as his are not as wrong about British prospects as were most forecasts a year ago of American propects. But recent statistical evidence does not reverse the trend reported on in this column during recent weeks.

For example, employment among insured workers in Great Britain on March 14 was 11,380,000, an increase of 56,000 on Feb. 14 and of 71,000 on Jan. 17. But this is a period of seasonal increase; and, corrected for seasonal variation, there was a slight decline in the index of employment from January through March. Compared with a year ago, employment in March was higher by only 16,000 and unemployment by over 200,000. The largest increases in unemployment, as I have mentioned before, are in wool and cotton textile industries.

Retail Volume Less

New evidence on the volume of retail trade has been provided in the annual report of the Retail Distributors' Association, which includes charts of the volume and value of department store sales since 1935. According to this report, the volume of turnover increased up to the spring of 1937, and since then has definitely declined. This fits in with the known decline in new orders for consumptions goods since last summer.

There is not yet any sign of increased new orders in the principal industries. There was less unemployment in coal mining this March than last year, but the industry is currently experiencing both a seasonal domestic decline and a setback in export orders; current production in South Wales is in excess of demand. Production in the iron and steel industry is steadily overhauling orders on the books. The tinplate industry is particularly depressed, with operations reduced to under 45 per cent of capacity against a 1937 average operation of 73 per cent of capacty. Unemployment in the tinplate industry in mid-March was 35.2 per cent, against 15.2 per cent for a year earlier, and under 10 per cent last September. This is an industry in which prices are regulated by an International Association, so naturally despite reduction in output, lower tin prices and increase in stocks, prices of tinplate remain unchanged.

Wholesale prices continue their downward trend, with reductions attributed largely to the non-appearance of industrial recovery in the United States. Reductions in price were noted in the past week in copper, tin, lead, and spelter, wheat, sugar, coffee, rubber, cotton and vegetable oils.

The stock market has no enthusiasm. Turnover, as approximately indicated by total bargains recovered in the stock exchange list, is down on the same period of last year by some 40 per cent. Prices of ordinary shares, measured by the Financial News Index, drifted through the first week of April with a slight improvement from 84.9 on All Fools Day to 87.1 on April 7. The Actuaries Index of 151 industrials, common shares, was 65.0 on April 5 against 65.2 a week earlier and 68.2 a month earlier. Average yield was calculated by the Actuaries Index at 5.68 per cent.

A very interesting survey of one aspect of the unemployment problem has been published in "Men Without Work," a report made to the Pilgrim Trust. This is a study of long-term continuous unemployment, and includes a detailed investigation of long-term unemployment in six towns—Deptford, Leicester, the Rhondda, Crook, Liverpool and Blackburn.

Incidence of Unemployment

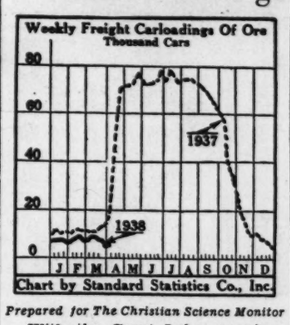
In the summer of 1935 there were 366,700 men aged 18-64 continuously unemployed for over a year. In the summer of 1936 the comparable total was 325,000. At the earlier date 30,000 had been unemployed for more than five years; at the later date the number unemployed for more than five years had increased to 52,900.

The Pilgrim Trust survey showed that long-term unemployment was confined neither to the depressed areas, nor to the old. The following table illustrates both the geographical incidence of long-term unemployment, and its incidence by ages. The figures are estimated numbers of men unemployed continuously for a year or over, per 1,000 workers.

Age	South & Midlands	North	Wales
18-24	1	18	53
25-34	2	32	86
35-44	5	46	107
45-54	12	47	190
55-64	34	83	220

Long-term unemployment becomes a cause of permanent unemployability. The report estimates that of 250,000 long unemployed at the time of the investigation, 172,700 were unemployed because of depression in a particular industry or region, and 77,300 because of personal unemployability created by long-term unemployment. Over 17 per cent of the families of long-term unemployed were living in severe poverty, and 30 per cent below a poverty line which was by no means generous. In Liverpool, these percentages rose as high as 30 and 48!

Carloadings of Ore Below a Year Ago



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

With the Great Lakes opening for shipping within the next month, the movement or ifon ore will feel a seasonal stimulus. The impulse, however, will be considerably less than normal and far smaller than a year ago. The active shipping season is being entered with inventories in the hands of steel companies at abnormally high levels. $n addition, consumption continues at considerably less than half the rate of a year ago, and prospects point to continued subnormal consumption.

Bankers Hold War Debts Obstacle To World Trade Gains

FRENCH LICK, Ind. (AP) — The Bankers Association for Foreign Trade, closing a two-day convention here, adopted resolutions calling for "early adjustment" of unpaid war debts, an "adequate merchant marine" and revision of combined rail and water freight rates.

In other resolutions the association disapproved crop limitation as stopping the flow of surplus production to foreign markets and endorsed reciprocal trade agreements.

The resolution on war debts said their non-payment was an "obstacle to the stabilization of exchanges and the renewal of normal international trade."

Henry F. Grady, vice-chairman of the Tariff Commission, told the convention that "to abandon the policy of trade liberalization and move in the opposite direction toward foreign trade restriction, as some would have us do," would lead to "far-reaching production controls and regimentation."

The association is an organization of United States and Canadian banks which operate foreign departments.

National Lead Co. Head Says Slump Is Worst He Has Known

JERSEY CITY, N. J. (AP)—Edward J. Cornish, chairman of National Lead Co., told stockholders at the annual meeting:

"We are in the midst of a very serious depression, the most serious that I have ever known."

Business of the company is off at least 30 per cent compared to a year ago, he said, adding that he blamed the depression, since he was not conscious of having lost a customer.

"I am today," he added, "perhaps the poorest representative of business in the United States, because I have been educated to the theory that if I buy anything I buy to make a profit, but that today is considered wrong. If I make a profit, the Government takes two thirds of it. In these years of increased taxes I have sold everything in which I could take a loss. Today I cannot sell anything and the result is I do nothing."

"If you disagree with President Roosevelt," a stockholder asked, "have you anything to offer except to go back where we were?"

"When I get lost," Cornish replied, "that is what I try to do—go back to where I started from."

Business in white lead and ordinary pipe lead used in the building industry is off more than 30 per cent generally, he said.

Profits of State Banks Last Year Decline 24 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—There was a decline of about 24 per cent in the net profits, after recoveries and charge-offs, of the 7,442 insured state banks not members of the Federal Reserve System in 1937, compared with the previous year, according to an announcement by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. Net reported for last year aggregated $44,000,000, compared with $58,000,000 in 1936. Earnings in 1937 were at the rate of 4¼ per cent on capital. Dividends and interest paid out last year amounted to about the same as in 1936 or $24,000,000, despite the decreased income.

A summary of 1937 results issued by the FDIC shows the following:

Net current operating earnings before recoveries and charge-offs amounted to $89,000,000, an increase of 8½ per cent over 1936.

Net profits after recoveries and charge-offs but before dividends amounted to $44,000,000, a decrease from the $58,000,000 reported for 1936. Net profits amounted to about 4¼ per cent on total capital account.

The smaller net profits in 1937 chiefly were owing to a decrease in profits on securities, from $37,000,000 in 1936 to $18,000,000, or approximately one half, in 1937.

Losses on securities through sales and charge-offs were $28,000,000 in 1937, compared with $23,000,000 in 1936.

Gross current operating earnings, amounting to $310,000,000, were 6 per cent higher than in 1936. Interest and discount on loans and interest and dividends on securities, which have shown an increase in each of the last three years, were both about 5 per cent greater than in 1936.

Total current operating expenses were $221,000,000 in 1937, compared with $211,000,000 in 1936. Comparative items of expense were all higher in 1937, except interest on time and savings deposits, which decreased 2 per cent. The largest proportionate increase was shown by taxes (other than on income), which were 14 per cent heavier than in 1936.

Common and preferred cash dividends declared and interest paid on capital amounted to $24,000,000, approximately the same amount as was distributed in 1936. For the banks as a whole dividends and interest averaged approximately 2 1-3 per cent on total capital account and approximately 4 per cent on capital stock, notes and debentures.

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WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no Stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	May 2
Franklin Savings Bank	May 2
Massachusetts Savings Bank	May 2
Boston Penny Savings Bank	May 10
Home Savings Bank	May 10
Union Savings Bank	May 10
Warren Institution for Savings	May 10
East Boston Savings Bank	May 15
Eliot Savings Bank	May 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	May 15
Wildey Savings Bank	May 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	May 18
Blackstone Savings Bank	May 21

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Medford Savings Bank	May 2
Somerville Savings Bank	May 2
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	May 7
Brookline Savings Bank	May 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	May 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	May 10
Brockton Savings Bank	May 15
East Cambridge Savings Bank	May 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	May 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	May 20

GASOLINE
What do you need, sir?
Make sure, before you start on that motor trip, that all the things required by your automobile have been attended to so that you fully enjoy a carefree trip.
Gasoline, oil, tires, a grease job—and have your car carefully checked to determine its needs.
You will find excellent products and satisfactory service advertised in The Christian Science Monitor. Also you will find Monitor-advertised garages and service stations all along your route.

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

11:50 A. M. Prices

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
2 3⅜s 43-40 June	106.14	106.14	106.14
19 3⅛s '45-43	109.12	109.11	109.11
2 3⅜s 43-40 June	106.14	106.14	106.14
19 3¼s '45-43	109.12	109.11	109.11
5 3⅛s '45-43 reg	109.8	109.8	109.8
5 3⅛s '46-44	109.8'	109.8	109.8
1 4s '54-44	114	.114	.114
8 2¾s '47-45	105.26	105.23	105.23
6 2½s '45	105.5	105.5	105.5
1 3⅜s '56-46	112.14	112.14	112.14
3 2¾s '51-48	103.28	103.28	103.28
1 2½s '48	103.6	103.6	103.6
3 3½s '5249	107.18	107.18	107.18
7 2½s '53-49	101.7	101.7	101.7
25 2¾s '54-51	102.18	102.18	102.18
3 3s '55-51	105.17	105.17	105.17
14 2½s '60-55	103.17	103.13	103.15
2 2¾s '60-55 reg	103.11	103.11	103.11
2 2¾s '59-56	102.14	102.14	102.14

Federal Farm Mortgage

3s '47-42	105.4	105.4	105.4
1 2¾c '47-42	104.12	104.12	104.12

Home Owners Loan

7 2¾s '49-39	103	103	103
3 3s '52-44	105.5	105.4	105.4

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
2 Adamps Exp 4s '47	92	92	92
3 Adams Exp 4½s'46 st	100	100	100
1 Alleghany 5s '44	58	58	58
3 Alleghany 5s '49	50	50	50
1 Alleghanwy 5s '50 st	23¼	23¼	23¼
21 Allis Chal 4s'52	105⅜	105	105⅜
7 Am & For P5s 2030	50½	50	50
4 AmIGChem 5½s'49	103⅝	103⅜	103⅜
5 Am T & T 5½s'43	113	113	113
10 Am T&T 3½s '66	101¾	101&	101⅝
13 Am T&T 3½s '61	102	101⅞	101⅞
4 Am T Fdr cv '50	101	101	101
1 AmWW&E 6s '75	87½	87½	87½
15 Anaconda Cp 4½s '50	105	104¾	104¾
4 Arm Del 4s '57	94⅝	94⅜	94⅝
40 Arm Del 4s '55	95	94¾	95
31 AT&SF 4s '95	104	103⅜	104
3 AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	84⅝	84½	84½
8 AT&SF cv 4½s'48	98	97	98
5 AT&SF T Sh L 4s '58	102½	102½	102½
2 AT&SFRkyM 4s '65	97½	97½	97½
6 AC Line 1st 4s '52	74⅛	74	74⅛
10 ACL cit 4s '52	55⅞	55½	55⅞
11 Atl&Dan 2d 4s '48	16¾	16¼	16¼
1 Atl G&WI 5s '59	55	55	55
10 Bald Loco 5s '40 st	99¾	99½	99¾
10 B&O rfg 6s '95	23	22¾	23
5 B&O rfg 5s '95	20¾	20⅝	20⅝
10 B&O 5s '96 F	20½	20	20
11 B&O 5s 2000 D	20⅝	20	20⅝
22 B&O cv 4½s '60	17¼	17	17¼
4 B&O 4s '48	45⅞	44¼	45⅞
3 B&O 5s S W '50	32⅜	32½	32½
7 Bang&Ar 4s cv '51 st	103	103	103
1 Bell TPa 5s '48 B	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛
4 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 Beth Stl 3¾s 66	98½	95⅞	95½
7 Beth Stl 3½s '52	87	86¾	87
1 Boston&Me 5s '67	32	32	32
1 Boston&Me 5s '55	33	33	33
1 Bkly Un Gas 6s '47	99	99	99
1 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	67¾	67¾	67¾
1 Bsh T Bldg 5s '60	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛
6 Cal Pacfi 5s'40	103¾	103	103¾
5 Can Sou 5s'62	83	83	83
1 Can Nat 5s'69 Jly	116½	116½	116½
13 Can Nat Ry 4½s'51	114¾	114¾	114¾
2 Can Pac 5s'54	98	98	98
5 Can Pac 4½s'60	91¼	91¼	91¼
10 Can Pac ds perp	79⅛	79	79
77 Caro C&O 6s'52	98⅛	98¼	98¼
1 Cen of Ga 5s'45	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
1 Cen Hd G&E 3½s'65	108	108	108
1 Cen Ill E&G 5s'51	95¼	95¼	95¼
1 Cen New Eng 4s'61	32	30	32
2 Cen N Y Pow 3¾s'62	104¾	104¾	104¾
7 Cen Pac 5s'60	47½	47	47½
1 Cen Pac 1st 4s'49	73	73	73
8 Certain-td 5½s'48	62½	62	62
2 C&O 4½s'92	113	113	113
37 C&O 4½s'92 reg	110¼	110	110¼
8 C&O rfg 3½s'96 E	93¼	93	93
6 CB&Q 4½s'77 7	83⅜	83½	83½
15 CB&Q gen 4s'58	96	95¾	96
10 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	96¼	96⅛	96⅛
6 Chi & E Ill 5s'51	12	11¾	11¾
16 Chic Gt West 4s'59	17½	17¼	17½
1 Chi Ind&L 5s'66	5¼	5¼	5¼
3 CMSP & Pac 5s'75	9	8⅞	8⅞
2 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	3½	3½	3½
4 CM&SP 4½s'89 C	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜
20 Chi&NW cv 4¾s'49	5¾	5¼	5¼
6 CR&P cv 4½s'60	4¼	4¼	4¼
6 C R I & P 4s'88	16½	16¼	16¼
3 C R I & P rfg 4s'34	6¾	6¾	6¾
5 CT Hte & SE rfg5s'60	50¼	50	50¼
16 Ch Un Sta 3¾s'63	104½	104	104
16 Ch Un Sta 3½s'51	100	99	100
2 Ch&W Ind 4s '52	82⅝	82½	82⅝
7 Cin Un Term 3½s'71	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 CCC&StL 4½s'77	50	50	50
2 CCC&StL Cairo 4s '39	98¾	98¾	98¾
12 CCC&StL gen 4s'93	65	64⅞	65
1 Clev Elec Ill 3¾s'65	111⅜	111¼	111¼
1 Clev UnTerm 5½s '72	84½	84½	84½
1 Clev Un Term 5s '73	80	80	80
4 ClevUnTerm4½s '77C	73½	73¼	73¼
21 Colombia G 5s '52 May	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛
1 Colombia G 5s 1961	99	98¾	98¾
8 Com'l Cred 3¼s '51	101⅜	101½	101½
13 Com'l Cred 2¾s '42	101⅜	101½	101½
1 Comwlth Ed 5s '53	112	112	112
2 Comwlth Ed 4s '81	107½	107⅜	107½
3 Comwlth Ed 3¾s '65	106	105⅞	106
5 Con Edis 3¼s '46	102½	102¼	102⅜
1 Con Edis 3½s '56	101¼	101¼	101¼
15 Con Edis 3½s '58	100½	100¼	100!
2 Con Gas NY 4½s '51	105¼	105¼	105¼
42 Con Oil 3½s '51	100¼	100	100¼
1 Consol'n Coal 5s '60	42½	42½	42½
4 Consum Pow 3¾s '65	106¾	106¾	106¾
2 Consum Pow 3½s '67	103¾	103¾	103¾
2 Consum Pow 3½s '65	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
7 Consum Pow 3¼s '66	101⅜	101½	101½
5 Crane Co 3½s '51	102½	102½	102½
1 Dayton P&L 3½s '60	107½	107½	107½
1 D & R G 4s '36	113¾	113¾	113¾
1 D & R G West 5s '55	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
1 D & R G W 5s '55 Asd	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
1 Det Ed 5s '52	108¾	108½	108½
4 Det T Tun 4½s '61	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
5 Erie rfg 5s '67	12½	12½	12½
37 Erie rfg 5s '75	12½	12⅛	12¼
7 Erie gen lien 4s '96	18	18	18
4 Erie cv 4s '53 A	15	15	15
1 Fairbks Morse 4s '56	101	101	101
1 Fed L & T 1st 6s '42	95	95	95
24 Fla E Cst 5s '74	6⅜	6¼	6⅜
18 Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	6	5¾	6
4 Gen Cable 5½s '47	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝
6 Gen Mot Accept 3s '46	103¾	103⅜	103¾
22 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	44	43½	43¾
1 Ga & Ala cn 5s '45	17	17	17
3 Goodrich 4¼s '56	96¾	96¾	95¾
15 Goodyr T & R 5s '57	104½	104⅛	104½
1 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	86½	86⅜	86½
1 Gt Nor 5s '73	78¾	78¾	78¾
1 Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	75½	75½	75½
3 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	75¼	75	75¼
3 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	85	85	85
11 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	77	76¾	77
8 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	66½	66	66½
14 Hocky V 4½s '99	110¼	110¼	110¼
4 Hud & Man inc 5s '57	15¾	15½	15¾
2 Ill Cen 4s '53	36½	36½	36½
14 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	31⅞	31¾	31¾
1 IC&CSL&NO 5s63A	37	37	37
13 Inland Stl 3¾s '61	106	105¾	106
1 Interb R Tr 7s '32	47	47	47
3 Interb RTr rfg 5s66	47¼	47¼	47¼
1 Interb RTr rfg 5s66ct	46	46	46
1 Interlake Iron 4s '47	78½	78½	78½
13 Int Hydro El 6s '44	66½	66	66
3 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	42¼	41⅞	42⅛
1 Int Rys C A 6½s47	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛
3 Int T&T cv 4½s '39	87⅞	87	87
30 Int T&T 4½s '52	59	58	58
30 Int T&8 5s '55	62	61¼	61¼
3 Jones&LaughSt4¼s61	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
1 K C South 5s '50	58	58	58
1 K C South 3s '50	65½	65½	65½
2 K C Term 4s '60	106¼	106¼	106¼
9 Koppers Co 4s '51	102⅜	102½	102⅜
2 Lac Gas 5½s '53	53½	53½	53½
2 Leh C&N 4½s '54A	55⅝	55⅜	55⅜
2 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	25	24⅞	25
3 Leh Val 4s 2003	19¾	19¾	19¾
8 Lex & E 5s '65	110¼	110¼	110¼
14 Loews 3½s '46	98¼	98¼	98¾
1 Lorillard Co 7s '44	126⅞	126⅞	126⅞
1 Atl G&WI 5s '59	55	55	55
10 Bald Loco 5s '40 st	99¾	99½	99¾
10 B&O rfg 6s '95	23	22¾	23
5 B&O rfg 5s '95	20¾	20⅝	20⅝
10 B&O 5s '96 F	20½	20	20
11 B&O 5s 2000 D	20⅝	20	20⅝
22 B&O cv 4½s '60	17¼	17	17¼
4 B&O 4s '48	45⅞	44¼	45⅞
3 B&O 5s S W '50	32⅜	32½	32½
7 Bang&Ar 4s cv '51 st	103	103	103
1 Bell TPa 5s '48 B	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛
4 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 Beth Stl 3¾s 66	98½	95⅞	95½
7 Beth Stl 3½s '52	87	86¾	87
1 Boston&Me 5s '67	32	32	32
1 Boston&Me 5s '55	33	33	33
1 Bkly Un Gas 6s '47	99	99	99
1 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	67¾	67¾	67¾
1 Bsh T Bldg 5s '60	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛
6 Cal Pacfi 5s'40	103¾	103	103¾
5 Can Sou 5s'62	83	83	83
1 Can Nat 5s'69 Jly	116½	116½	116½
13 Can Nat Ry 4½s'51	114¾	114¾	114¾
2 Can Pac 5s'54	98	98	98
5 Can Pac 4½s'60	91¼	91¼	91¼
10 Can Pac ds perp	79⅛	79	79
77 Caro C&O 6s'52	98½	98¼	98¼
1 Cen of Ga 5s'45	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
1 Cen Hd G&E 3½s'65	108	108	108
1 Cen Ill E&G 5s'51	95¼	95¼	95¼
1 Cen New Eng 4s'61	32	30	32
2 Cen N Y Pow 3¾s'62	104¾	104¾	104¾
7 Cen Pac 5s'60	47½	47	47½
1 Cen Pac 1st 4s'49	73	73	73
8 Certain-td 5½s'48	62½	62	62
2 C&O 4½s'92	113	113	113
37 C&O 4½s'92 reg	110¼	110	110¼
8 C&O rfg 3½s'96 E	93¼	93	93
6 CB&Q 4½s'77 7	83⅜	83½	83½
15 CB&Q gen 4s'58	96	95¾	96
10 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	96¼	96⅛	96⅛
6 Chi & E Ill 5s'51	12	11¾	11¾
16 Chic Gt West 4s'59	17½	17¼	17½
1 Chi Ind&L 5s'66	5¼	5¼	5¼
3 CMSP & Pac 5s'75	9	8⅞	8⅞
2 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	3½	3½	3½
4 CM&SP 4½s'89 C	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜
20 Chi&NW cv 4¾s'49	5¾	5¼	5¼
6 CR&P cv 4½s'60	4¼	4¼	4¼
6 C R I & P 4s'88	16½	16¼	16¼
3 C R I & P rfg 4s'34	6¾	6¾	6¾
5 CT Hte & SE rfg5s'60	50¼	50	50¼
16 Ch Un Sta 3¾s'63	104½	104	104
16 Ch Un Sta 3½s'51	100	99	100
2 Ch&W Ind 4s '52	82⅝	82½	82⅝
7 Cin Un Term 3½s'71	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 CCC&StL 4½s'77	50	50	50
2 CCC&StL Cairo 4s '39	98¾	98¾	98¾
12 CCC&StL gen 4s'93	65	64⅞	65
1 Clev Elec Ill 3¾s'65	111⅜	111¼	111¼
1 Clev UnTerm 5½s '72	84½	84½	84½
1 Clev Un Term 5s '73	80	80	80
4 ClevUnTerm4½s '77C	73½	73¼	73¼
21 Colombia G 5s '52 May	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛
1 Colombia G 5s 1961	99	98¾	98¾
8 Com'l Cred 3¼s '51	101⅜	101½	101½
13 Com'l Cred 2¾s '42	101⅜	101½	101½
1 Comwlth Ed 5s '53	112	112	112
2 Comwlth Ed 4s '81	107½	107⅜	107½
3 Comwlth Ed 3¾s '65	106	105⅞	106
5 Con Edis 3¼s '46	102½	102¼	102⅜
1 Con Edis 3½s '56	101¼	101¼	101¼
15 Con Edis 3½s '58	100½	100¼	100!
2 Con Gas NY 4½s '51	105¼	105¼	105¼
42 Con Oil 3½s '51	100¼	100	100¼
1 Consol'n Coal 5s '60	42½	42½	42½
4 Consum Pow 3¾s '65	106¾	106¾	106¾
2 Consum Pow 3½s '67	103¾	103¾	103¾
2 Consum Pow 3½s '65	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
7 Consum Pow 3¼s '66	101⅜	101½	101½
5 Crane Co 3½s '51	102½	102½	102½
1 Dayton P&L 3½s '60	107½	107½	107½
1 D & R G 4s '36	113¾	113¾	113¾
1 D & R G West 5s '55	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
1 D & R G W 5s '55 Asd	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
1 Det Ed 5s '52	108¾	108½	108½
4 Det T Tun 4½s '61	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
5 Erie rfg 5s '67	12½	12½	12½
37 Erie rfg 5s '75	12½	12⅛	12¼
7 Erie gen lien 4s '96	18	18	18
4 Erie cv 4s '53 A	15	15	15
1 Fairbks Morse 4s '56	101	101	101
1 Fed L & T 1st 6s '42	95	95	95
24 Fla E Cst 5s '74	6⅜	6¼	6⅜
18 Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	6	5¾	6
4 Gen Cable 5½s '47	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝
6 Gen Mot Accept 3s '46	103¾	103⅜	103¾
22 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	44	43½	43¾
1 Ga & Ala cn 5s '45	17	17	17
3 Goodrich 4¼s '56	96¾	96¾	95¾
15 Goodyr T & R 5s '57	104½	104⅛	104½
1 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	86½	86⅜	86½
1 Gt Nor 5s '73	78¾	78¾	78¾
1 Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	75½	75½	75½
3 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	75¼	75	75¼
3 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	85	85	85
11 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	77	76¾	77
8 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	66½	66	66½
14 Hocky V 4½s '99	110¼	110¼	110¼
4 Hud & Man inc 5s '57	15¾	15½	15¾
2 Ill Cen 4s '53	36½	36½	36½
14 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	31⅞	31¾	31¾
1 IC&CSL&NO 5s63A	37	37	37
13 Inland Stl 3¾s '61	106	105¾	106
1 Interb R Tr 7s '32	47	47	47
3 Interb RTr rfg 5s66	47¼	47¼	47¼
1 Interb RTr rfg 5s66ct	46	46	46
1 Interlake Iron 4s '47	78½	78½	78½
13 Int Hydro El 6s '44	66½	66	66
3 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	42¼	41⅞	42⅛
1 Int Rys C A 6½s47	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛
3 Int T&T cv 4½s '39	87⅞	87	87
30 Int T&T 4½s '52	59	58	58
30 Int T&8 5s '55	62	61¼	61¼
3 Jones&LaughSt4¼s61	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
1 K C South 5s '50	58	58	58
1 K C South 3s '50	65½	65½	65½
2 K C Term 4s '60	106¼	106¼	106¼
9 Koppers Co 4s '51	102⅜	102½	102⅜
2 Lac Gas 5½s '53	53½	53½	53½
2 Leh C&N 4½s '54A	55⅝	55⅜	55⅜
2 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	25	24⅞	25
3 Leh Val 4s 2003	19¾	19¾	19¾
8 Lex & E 5s '65	110¼	110¼	110¼
14 Loews 3½s '46	98¼	98¼	98¾
1 Lorillard Co 7s '44	126⅞	126⅞	126⅞
1 Atl G&WI 5s '59	55	55	55
10 Bald Loco 5s '40 st	99¾	99½	99¾
10 B&O rfg 6s '95	23	22¾	23
5 B&O rfg 5s '95	20¾	20⅝	20⅝
10 B&O 5s '96 F	20½	20	20
11 B&O 5s 2000 D	20⅝	20	20⅝
22 B&O cv 4½s '60	17¼	17	17¼
4 B&O 4s '48	45⅞	44¼	45⅞
3 B&O 5s S W '50	32⅜	32½	32½
7 Bang&Ar 4s cv '51 st	103	103	103
1 Bell TPa 5s '48 B	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛
4 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 Beth Stl 3¾s 66	98½	95⅞	95½
7 Beth Stl 3½s '52	87	86¾	87
1 Boston&Me 5s '67	32	32	32
1 Boston&Me 5s '55	33	33	33
1 Bkly Un Gas 6s '47	99	99	99
1 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	67¾	67¾	67¾
1 Bsh T Bldg 5s '60	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛
6 Cal Pacfi 5s'40	103¾	103	103¾
5 Can Sou 5s'62	83	83	83
1 Can Nat 5s'69 Jly	116½	116½	116½
13 Can Nat Ry 4½s'51	114¾	114¾	114¾
2 Can Pac 5s'54	98	98	98
5 Can Pac 4½s'60	91¼	91¼	91¼
10 Can Pac ds perp	79⅛	79	79
77 Caro C&O 6s'52	98½	98¼	98¼
1 Cen of Ga 5s'45	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
1 Cen Hd G&E 3½s'65	108	108	108
1 Cen Ill E&G 5s'51	95¼	95¼	95¼
1 Cen New Eng 4s'61	32	30	32
2 Cen N Y Pow 3¾s'62	104¾	104¾	104¾
7 Cen Pac 5s'60	47½	47	47½
1 Cen Pac 1st 4s'49	73	73	73
8 Certain-td 5½s'48	62½	62	62
2 C&O 4½s'92	113	113	113
37 C&O 4½s'92 reg	110¼	110	110¼
8 C&O rfg 3½s'96 E	93¼	93	93
6 CB&Q 4½s'77 7	83⅜	83½	83½
15 CB&Q gen 4s'58	96	95¾	96
10 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	96¼	96⅛	96⅛
6 Chi & E Ill 5s'51	12	11¾	11¾
16 Chic Gt West 4s'59	17½	17¼	17½
1 Chi Ind&L 5s'66	5¼	5¼	5¼
3 CMSP & Pac 5s'75	9	8⅞	8⅞
2 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	3½	3½	3½
4 CM&SP 4½s'89 C	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜
20 Chi&NW cv 4¾s'49	5¾	5¼	5¼
6 CR&P cv 4½s'60	4¼	4¼	4¼
6 C R I & P 4s'88	16½	16¼	16¼
3 C R I & P rfg 4s'34	6¾	6¾	6¾
5 CT Hte & SE rfg5s'60	50¼	50	50¼
16 Ch Un Sta 3¾s'63	104½	104	104
16 Ch Un Sta 3½s'51	100	99	100
2 Ch&W Ind 4s '52	82⅝	82½	82⅝
7 Cin Un Term 3½s'71	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 CCC&StL 4½s'77	50	50	50
2 CCC&StL Cairo 4s '39	98¾	98¾	98¾
12 CCC&StL gen 4s'93	65	64⅞	65
1 Clev Elec Ill 3¾s'65	111⅜	111¼	111¼
1 Clev UnTerm 5½s '72	84½	84½	84½
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13 Com'l Cred 2¾s '42	101⅜	101½	101½
1 Comwlth Ed 5s '53	112	112	112
2 Comwlth Ed 4s '81	107½	107⅜	107½
3 Comwlth Ed 3¾s '65	106	105⅞	106
5 Con Edis 3¼s '46	102½	102¼	102⅜
1 Con Edis 3½s '56	101¼	101¼	101¼
15 Con Edis 3½s '58	100½	100¼	100!
2 Con Gas NY 4½s '51	105¼	105¼	105¼
42 Con Oil 3½s '51	100¼	100	100¼
1 Consol'n Coal 5s '60	42½	42½	42½
4 Consum Pow 3¾s '65	106¾	106¾	106¾
2 Consum Pow 3½s '67	103¾	103¾	103¾
2 Consum Pow 3½s '65	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
7 Consum Pow 3¼s '66	101⅜	101½	101½
5 Crane Co 3½s '51	102½	102½	102½
1 Dayton P&L 3½s '60	107½	107½	107½
1 D & R G 4s '36	113¾	113¾	113¾
1 D & R G West 5s '55	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
1 D & R G W 5s '55 Asd	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
1 Det Ed 5s '52	108¾	108½	108½
4 Det T Tun 4½s '61	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
5 Erie rfg 5s '67	12½	12½	12½
37 Erie rfg 5s '75	12½	12⅛	12¼
7 Erie gen lien 4s '96	18	18	18
4 Erie cv 4s '53 A	15	15	15
1 Fairbks Morse 4s '56	101	101	101
1 Fed L & T 1st 6s '42	95	95	95
24 Fla E Cst 5s '74	6⅜	6¼	6⅜
18 Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	6	5¾	6
4 Gen Cable 5½s '47	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝
6 Gen Mot Accept 3s '46	103¾	103⅜	103¾
22 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	44	43½	43¾
1 Ga & Ala cn 5s '45	17	17	17
3 Goodrich 4¼s '56	96¾	96¾	95¾
15 Goodyr T & R 5s '57	104½	104⅛	104½
1 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	86½	86⅜	86½
1 Gt Nor 5s '73	78¾	78¾	78¾
1 Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	75½	75½	75½
3 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	75¼	75	75¼
3 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	85	85	85
11 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	77	76¾	77
8 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	66½	66	66½
14 Hocky V 4½s '99	110¼	110¼	110¼
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2 Ill Cen 4s '53	36½	36½	36½
14 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	31⅞	31¾	31¾
1 IC&CSL&NO 5s63A	37	37	37
13 Inland Stl 3¾s '61	106	105¾	106
1 Interb R Tr 7s '32	47	47	47
3 Interb RTr rfg 5s66	47¼	47¼	47¼
1 Interb RTr rfg 5s66ct	46	46	46
1 Interlake Iron 4s '47	78½	78½	78½
13 Int Hydro El 6s '44	66½	66	66
3 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	42¼	41⅞	42⅛
1 Int Rys C A 6½s47	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛
3 Int T&T cv 4½s '39	87⅞	87	87
30 Int T&T 4½s '52	59	58	58
30 Int T&8 5s '55	62	61¼	61¼
3 Jones&LaughSt4¼s61	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
1 K C South 5s '50	58	58	58
1 K C South 3s

Can U.S. Claim Antarctica From Palmer's Find?

(Continued from Page 1)

ords at the Customs House in New London showing that the tiny ship actually had sailed below the sixtieth parallel, daring seas that are among the stormiest in the world. He went to Yale and Harvard to examine collection maps there, then visited France and England to search for more details, especially at the British Admiralty. The only printed account of the discovery Professor Hobbs found was an interview in the New London Gazette after Palmer's return.

During the business session of the Philosophical Society, Roland S. Morris, former Ambassador to Japan under President Wilson, was re-elected President. Edwin G. Conklin and Robert A. Millikan were re-elected Vice-Presidents, with Cyrus Adler newly elected. Two secretaries were chosen, John A. Miller and William E. Lingelbach, Albert P. Brubaker was named Curator.

International Politics

Leading the discussions of international politics, Prof. Albert T. Volwiler, Ohio University Professor of History, showed how the drift toward imperialism in the United States really began during the Administration of President Harrison when James G. Blaine was Secretary of State. It developed, he said, out of the "Big Navy" program of 1890 and 1891. Through his research Professor Volwiler was able to trace back the policy of protecting the life, liberty, and property of American citizens "wherever they may be" to President Harrison.

William E. Lingelbach, Professor of History at the University of Pennsylvania, sought to give Society members an insight into recent Belgian history responsible for King Leopold III's address of Oct. 14, 1936, in which was announced a return to the pre-war position of neutrality.

The military alliances with France and Britain after 1920 never had full support of the people, he said, and there was a feeling that any one-sided alliances would weaken the Nation's position abroad. Dislike of the Franco-Soviet pact, the collapse of collective security (notably Ethiopia and Manchukuo), and a belief that foreign assistance in the case of invasion would always be late as it was in the last war, were given as other reasons for the policy changes.

"It will be most interesting," Professor Lingelbach said, "to watch what happens in the case of Rumania and Czechoslovakia. Will they follow Belgium's example of neutrality and loyalty, avoiding isolationism? It requires rare courage and rare statesmanship."

Geographer on Latin America

South America's seemingly perennial border disputes too, came in for lively discussion. Carrying out the policy begun in Benjamin Franklin's day when the statesman-philosopher founded the Society that its members might meet with distinguished leaders in all fields of human knowledge to discuss new developments which might arise. Whittemore Boggs, a non-member Geographer of the State Department at Washington, was invited to review the present status of the map of Latin America.

This, he said, was impossible at the present time because the necessary pertinent documents, treaties, agreements, and dictates were widely scattered among the publications of 20 Latin American republics. "The republics through more than a century of independence have undertaken generally to establish their boundaries on the basis of extent at the time they established their freedom." He added "that necessarily includes the territorial possessions of many vice-royalties, captaincies-general, and other entities from which they evolved as sovereign states."

The State Department's Geographer then proceeded to illustrate what a muddle many boundaries are in, by pointing out the six-sided claims of Colombia, Ecuador, Brazil, and Peru, to several thousand square miles of territory. Other examples, notably the acute Honduras-Nicaraguan situation show how vaguely defined limits of administrative and ecclesiastical divisions, together with poor maps, have combined to make the present confusion.

Dr. Boggs advocated an immediate comprehensive study of Latin American boundaries to be accomplished in two volumes, the first, a "Map of Latin America by Treaty," containing the texts of papal bulls, treaties, and arbital awards, and the second, a "history of Latin American boundaries," containing the history of each of the 38 boundary controversies from the Rio Grande southward.

In the request of Dr.Conklin, in the chair when this paper was read, for a copy of the complete report, observers see a possibility that necessary funds to make the two volumes a reality, may be voted by the Society."

France

(Continued from Page 1)

lem is to be attacked from the opposite end, if this plan is followed. Figuring that at least 40,000,000,000 francs of French capital have been sent out of the country since 1934, the aim is to obtain the return of this capital—which at the new exchange rate would total something like 80,000,000,000 francs—and its investment, partly in Government bonds, but mostly in private industry to create new industries and improve existing means of production.

Confidence Partly Restored

Such a move implies, first of all, a restoration of confidence in the franc and in French finances. To accomplish this, a broad national government is considered essential. Frenchmen of all parties must agree to sink their political differences and unite in an effort to save French credit. This was done, it is pointed out, by Raymond Poincaré in 1936, and it could be done again. A cabinet must be formed with the prospect, not of lasting three or four months like the average French post-war cabinet, but a year and a half or two years at least.

The present Government, headed by Premier Edouard Daladier, however, has succeeded in at least partly restoring confidence, and it appears to have good prospects of lasting many months. Under these circumstances it is hoped that capital will soon begin to flow back into France.

The franc, which at $0.0314 is estimated to be undervalued, may rise gradually, checking the current price increase.

Piecework to Return

Once this has occurred, it is thought that Labor, no longer faced with constantly rising living costs, will be in a mood more favorable to an understanding with Capital. Exceptions to the 40-hour week may then become possible in other industries as well as in those connected with the national defense. The reintroduction of piecework is also planned, with a consequent increase in production.

With these measures would be combined a fiscal reform designed to favor increased production. Certain measures have already been taken in this direction, and these would be accentuated. Steps are likewise planned to encourage private building, which is now at a standstill.

In this manner, it is estimated that France's national income can very quickly be raised to 300,000,000,000 francs annually. In 1930 the total income of the nation was 250,000,000,000 francs, and it must not be forgotten that the franc has been devalued 50 per cent since then.

If this goal could be attained, the balancing of the budget would be relatively easy, since there would be a big tax surplus. The problem of armament expenditures—now totaling nearly 30,000,000,000 francs annually—would still remain to be solved, it is true. But at least, so the originators of this plan say, a beginning will have been made in the right direction.

Grundy Mine Blast Area Called One of South's Best

WASHINGTON, April 23 (AP)—Bureau of Mines experts here said last night the Grundy District, where an explosion blasted a mine, was one of the "most promising" of the bituminous coal areas of the South.

Operations in that area, they said, are carried on under "drift mining" conditions, the miners working along a seam of coal as it drifts down the rock fold. Because of this, the mines do not go deeply underground.

Annuity for Neil Family

NEW YORK, April 23 (AP)—The Board of Directors of the Associated Press has presented a life annuity for herself and her five-year-old son to Helen Nolan Neil, widow of the war correspondent, Edward J. Neil, Jr., who was killed while covering the Insurgent offensive in Spain.

Y.W.C.A. Leaders

Miss Elisa Cortes
Advisory Secretary for the Y. W. C. A. in Santiago, Chile

Betty Cooper
Newly Elected President of the National Student Council of the Y. W. C. A.

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Mrs. Ruth Swanberg Rohlfs
President of the National Council of Y. W. C. A.

Y. W. C. A. Convention Hears Plea for World Commonwealth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 23—Indicating an increasing international consciousness, Miss Henrietta Roelofs, member of the Public Affairs Committee of the National Board of the Young Women's Christian Association today urged the fifteenth National Convention to "develop an authentic, a truly democratic, society in this country which in turn may become a responsible national member of a world co-operative commonwealth." She also recommended a program "to encourage and train women to take their full share of responsibility of governing."

Miss Roelofs' recommendations, made in an address prepared for delivery, were the first of a series expected to be offered to the Convention as a result of background material furnished in the opening speeches yesterday and in the report of the National Board this morning.

Third Challenge to Group

Miss Roelofs pointed out the present crisis in 1938 which, she says, "Marks the third time in which the Convention is challenged to accept new social responsibility, as indicated by our developing experiences.

"In order to make our efforts effective," she stated, "we must add to our present methods of work (which are educating public opinion and trying to secure the passage of specific legislative measures). We must use our resources and our influence to train women to take this full responsibility for governing."

The other challenges, she said, were answered first, in 1911, when the Convention recommended legislation for the regulation of hours and wages, and second, when recognition of the right of all workers to organize for collective bargaining was put in the social platform adopted at the 1920 Convention.

The "background" material furnished to the 3,000 delegates to the Convention included the keynote speech delivered Friday afternoon by Mrs. Frederic M. Paist, president of the National Board, and the address, Friday night, by Dr. Paul H. Douglas, of the University of Chicago.

Mrs. Paist, referring to the consideration of the problems before the meeting, said: "We need to have faith in goodness, pitting it against the cynicism of our times. We must put our faith in truth, because Jesus was the way, the truth, and the life.

Bread Comes First

"The economic problem is a matter of bread. In discussing the labor movement, reciprocal trade treaties, equitable distribution of wealth, and other problems we are not merely trying to be learned women—we are thinking in world terms in trying to find the answer to the prayer, 'Give us today our daily bread.'"

Dr. Douglas pleaded for an intelligent, sane use of a middle, or democratic, road to the solution of the problems. "Both well-to-do and poor should realize that neither Fascism nor Communism is the way out." He sketched the political and social crisis, advocating an aggressive policy on the part of the Democracies to preserve their own principles through the use of collective security and political co-operation.

Following the opening speeches and organizational meetings, round-table conferences of the business, industrial, agricultural, and other groups within the Convention will bring out active proposals next week, it is said by leaders of the legislative meeting.

Japanese Posters

(Continued from Page 1)

by soldiers and journalists who have visited the front. Poems reflecting the heroism and bravery of Chinese soldiers in the present war or past battles are frequently included.

The style is usually light and humorous, even when the gravest problems of the nation are being dealt with. The posters are written in "pai hua;" the living and simple language of the people, for this is news for the Chinese poor who could not understand the literary style of so many Chinese dailies.

Receive Subsidy

Besides furnishing free news (the men who write and print the posters are paid by Government subsidy supplemented by voluntary contributions) the wall poster press is playing a major role in mass education. Chinese illiterates, through this medium, have been given the opportunity of learning and teaching. If a man learns one Chinese character a day, he is expected to teach it to even less informed illiterates while reading the posters.

Even more important from a national viewpoint is the fact that the tens of thousands who depend upon the wall posters for their daily news are becoming more patriotic citizens because of this contact. Peasants and coolies are learning what the war with Japan is all about. The Government hopes the result will be to increase its popular support.

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Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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BROOKLINE, Mass.—Longwood Towers, sub-let May-June or longer if desired, living room, dinette, kitchenette, bathroom and dressing room; in-a-Dor bed; suitable for 3 people; fully furnished; $122.50. Tel. LON. 4840.

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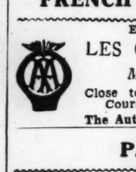

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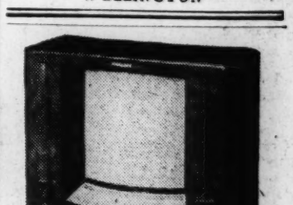

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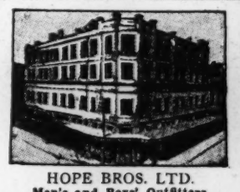

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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Monitor Movie Guide

'A Musical 'Girl of Golden West'

Battle of Broadway (20th-Fox)—With some of the subtlety of a charging bull, this will appeal to those who once reveled in the Flagg-Quirt rivalry. Legionnaires Victor McLaglen and Brian Donlevy battle for the hand of Louise Hovick on: to lose her to Raymond Walburn.—Adults.

The Dybbuk (Ludwig Prywes)—A Polish-produced film in Yiddish which studies in too great detail the mystical practices and beliefs involving a dybbuk, supposedly the troubled spirit of a deceased person which returns to inhabit the living body of his loved one. Action and exposition are too slow for the medium. There are some interesting folk dances surrounding a marriage ceremony. A. Morewski, R. Samberg, M. Libman, Lili Liliana, Dina Halpern, G. Lamberger, L. Libgold.—Adults.

The Girl of the Golden West (MGM)—California scenery and the Hollywood re-write men have by far the best of it in what is left of the David Belasco play. Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy are obviously ill at ease in this tall story laid in the tall pines. The telling is long, deliberate and dull and even Sigmund Romberg's new-old tunes don't help much. Walter Pidgeon, Leo Carrillo, Leonard Penn; Priscilla Lawson, Cliff Edwards, H. B. Warner.—Adults and young people.

Law of the Underworld (RKO)—The type of film which keeps the law of averages average. Gangster posing as a rich playboy involves two innocent young people in murder and robbery but confesses to save them. There are moments of excitement amid sordid surroundings. Chester Morris, Anne Shirley, Paul Guilfoyle, Lee Patrick, Eduardo Ciannelli, Edward Bond.—Adults.

No Time to Marry (Columbia)—Two unfortunate goats are forced to waste their talents on this extremely silly farce. Having perhaps had no time to think up an original story, the script writers dug up the old one about the scatterbrained reporters who always get enormous assignments just as they are about to be married. Mary Astor, Richard Arlen, Lionel Stander.—Adults.

Tip-Off Girls (Paramount)—Trucks that pass in the night furnish both properties and plot material for a fast-moving G-man story. Lloyd Nolan and Roscoe Karns always get their hi-jackers, even though it takes mad chases, gun fights and quick thinking. Good secondary entertainment, though characters and surroundings will prove too sordid for some tastes. Mary Carlisle, J. Carrol Naish. Adults and mature young people.

Pictures of Lasting Interest

Family: "Mad About Music," "The Adventures of Tom Sawyer," "A Yank at Oxford," "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs," "Of Human Hearts," "Green Fields," "The River," "A Damsel in Distress," "Navy Blue and Gold," "Heidi," "100 Men and a Girl," "Thin Ice," "Firefly," "Shall We Dance?"

Adults and Young People: "The Adventures of Marco Polo" (mature), "Bringing Up Baby," "The Goldwyn Follies," "Gold Is Where You Find It," "The Buccaneer," "Happy Landing," "Wells Fargo," "Tovarich," "Stage Door," "True Confession," "Stand-In," "Conquest" (mature), "Submarine D-1," "The Awful Truth," "The Great Garrick," "The Hurricane," "Dark Journey," "It's Love I'm After," "Mayerling" (mature), "Lancer Spy," "Victoria the Great," "Dead End" (mature), "The Life of Emile Zola."

Adults Only: "Bluebeard's Eighth Wife," "Dreaming Lips," "I Met Him in Paris."

(This Guide Is Printed Saturdays)

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

["Hints for Solving Cryptograms" will be forwarded free on receipt of stamped, addressed envelope sent to Puzzlesmith, care of The Christian Science Monitor.]

Cryptogram

Saturday brings us the more difficult cryptogram, this one being shared by a Plainfield, N. J. reader.

WZB ZG ALL DRGS OBMC, JFZRO, AVYIZ, ERXFMZ, ULC JFRXPOB UROOH EZXFFN; YIRMTRMT QFNKB, DROW XZOOH GL SVOK NZPV QLB.

What Were Their Ages?

This is shared by a Collingswood, N. J., reader: "A father told his son that he (the father) is three times as old as he. The son said: But, when I'm twice as old as I am now, you'll be twice as old as I am, not three times." What were their ages?

Letter Juggling

This one comes from an Okmulgee, Okla., reader: Try forming 4 different 5-letter words from the 5 letters given below. Use all 5 letters in each word:

V R E S E

What Is the Value?

A man rents a house for $45.00 a month. He realizes 8 per cent on the money he has invested, after paying $108.00 for taxes, and $16.00 for repairs. What is the value of the property?

World Epics

This list is shared by a Fennimore, Wis., reader: Can you match each one correctly, as indicated by the example checked?

1	The Iliad	French	
2	Divine Comedy	Persian	
3	The Cid	Greek	✓
4	Nibelungenlied	English	
5	Song of Roland	Finnish	
6	Ramayana	Spanish	
7	Beowulf	German	
8	Shah Namah	Italian	
9	Kalevala	Anglo Saxon	
10	Paradise Lost	Hindu	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Odds and Ends

Texas Vs. Delaware

Texas, with 254 counties, leads the United States in this respect. Delaware, with only 3, has the smallest number.

Sawdust Waste

Twenty per cent of the timber cut in all the world is wasted in the sawdust that has just a mite of value.

Valuable Schools

According to the latest figures issued by the Department of Education, school property in the United States has a value of more than $12,000,000,000.

British Museum

The British Museum had its beginning in 1753, when the sum of £20,000 was voted by Parliament to purchase the collection of books of Sir Hans Sloane. Montagu House, the building, was opened in 1759.

Stephenson's Locomotive

George Stephenson could not read or write until he was 17. Then, because steam engines fascinated him, he taught himself to find out facts about them in books, and became inventor of the first successful railroad locomotive.

"Wage-Workers' University"

Suddenly I found myself in a street that I had never seen before, in front of a group of large buildings. On the central building was a sign—"The Wage-Workers' University."

As you may imagine, this sign excited my curiosity. I could hardly believe my eyes. I decided to find out the nature of this University.

I was given a welcome at the door of the central building. "We are pleased to see any visitor from the Past," said a kindly faced man.

He took me to the office of the President. Here I met a genial man with keen eyes. He was a leader of men and looked the part.

"I suppose," I said, "that this University was built by the Government."

"Not at all," he replied, smiling. "This University was built by the Trade Unions of Great Britain.

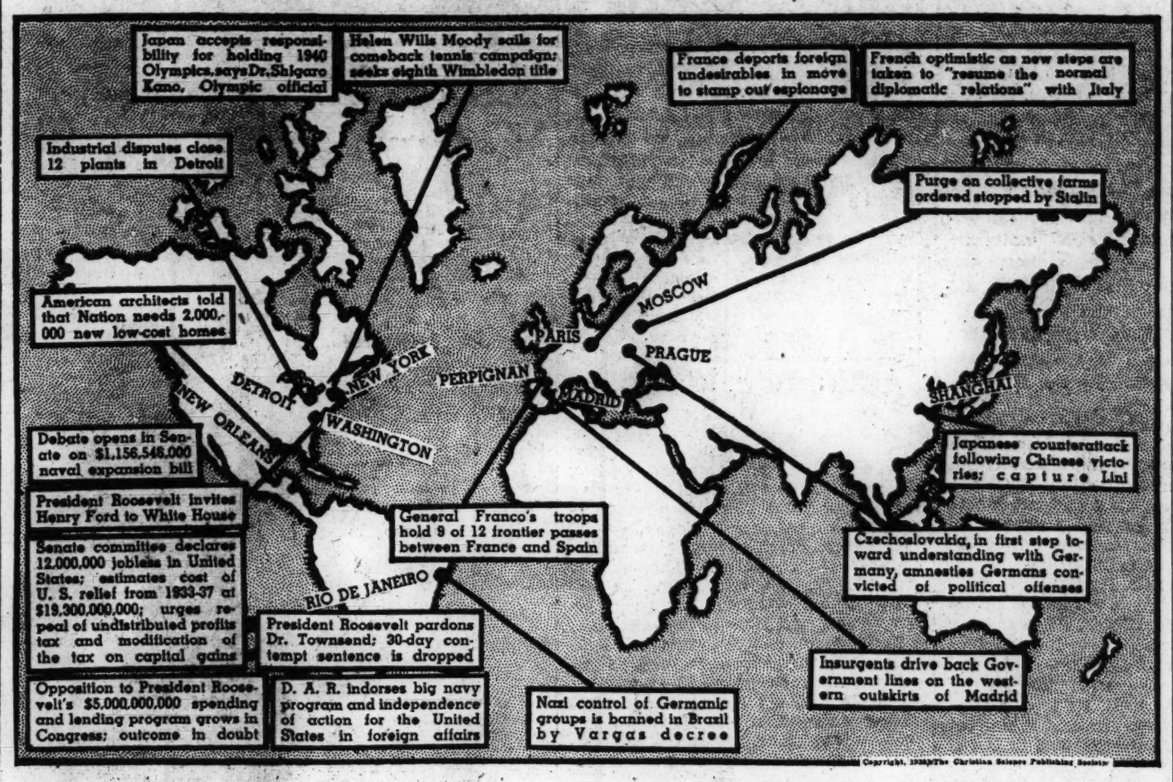
"It teaches our members the technique of their trades. As the responsibility of a Trade Union is to supply skilled workers to employers, we have built this University to make them skilled.

"Our teachers are Labor Leaders. I am myself a Labor Leader. We suddenly realized that our main duty to our members was to become Staff Trainers. The more our people learn, the more they earn. Surely anyone can see that."

I could think of nothing to say in reply, as my mind was quite upset, and the whole scene faded out. I found myself sitting in my big chair at home.

It was a dream, of course. What else could it be?—Efficiency Magazine.

World News of the Week at a Glance


Japan accepts responsibility for holding 1940 Olympics, says Dr. Shigaro Kano, Olympic official
Helen Wills Moody sails for comeback tennis campaign; seeks eighth Wimbledon title
France deports foreign undesirables in move to stamp out espionage
French optimistic as new steps are taken to "resume the normal diplomatic relations" with Italy
Industrial disputes close 12 plants in Detroit
Purge on collective farms ordered stopped by Stalin
American architects told that Nation needs 2,000,000 new low-cost homes
MOSCOW
PARIS
PRAGUE
DETROIT
NEW YORK
PERPIGNAN
MADRID
SHANGHAI
NEW ORLEANS
WASHINGTON
Debate opens in Senate on $1,156,548,000 naval expansion bill
Japanese counterattack following Chinese victories; capture Linl
President Roosevelt invites Henry Ford to White House
General Franco's troops hold 9 of 12 frontier passes between France and Spain
Senate committee declares 12,000,000 jobless in United States; estimates cost of U. S. relief from 1933-37 at $19,300,000,000; urges repeal of undistributed profits tax and modification of the tax on capital gains
Czechoslovakia, in first step toward understanding with Germany, amnesties Germans convicted of political offenses
RIO DE JANEIRO
President Roosevelt pardons Dr. Townsend; 30-day contempt sentence is dropped
Insurgents drive back Government lines on the western outskirts of Madrid
Opposition to President Roosevelt's $5,000,000,000 spending and lending program grows in Congress; outcome in doubt
D. A. R. indorses big navy program and independence of action for the United States in foreign affairs
Nazi control of Germanic groups is banned in Brazil by Vargas decree

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Sunbonnet Sue

Daily Anecdote

No Regrets

Shortly after Calvin Coolidge left the White House he was called upon to fill out a card to accompany the payment of his annual dues to the National Press Club.

Mr. Coolidge filled in his name and address, and then on the line provided for occupation wrote, "Retired." After a moment's thought, on the line marked "Remarks," he wrote, "Glad of it."

Brevities

Ed Scanlan in Buffalo Evening News: Wonder if anything else is as useless and yet as essential as a man's necktie?

Humorist: "Who doesn't like the smell of nice fresh paint?" asks a housewife. Anyone who has just sat on a newly-decorated park seat.

Brubaker in the New Yorker: Mr. Chamberlain believes that his policy insures the peace of Europe. We shall believe this when he makes Rome and Berlin bury their axis.

In Lighter Vein

Mr. Ford, Please Note

"I think I'll open up a model tea shop."

"Don't do it. Those cars have been obsolete for years."

Home on the Range

"You'll be my little lamb, won't you, darling?"

"Yes, if you'll be my shepherd."

"What do you mean?"

"You herd me."

And So Does $20!

Girl: "You want me to marry you, and you earn only $20 a month?"

Suitor: "Don't worry, dear; a month soon passes when people are in love."—Il Guerin Meschino, Italy.

Young Webster Defines "Politics"

"Just what is politics?"

"The art of obtaining money from capital and votes from labor on the pretext of protecting each from the other."

No Sentiment

"I had to fire an old employee today. I felt sorry—but sentiment has no place in our business."

"What is your business, may I ask?"

"Oh, I manufacture birthday and greeting cards."—Omaha Bee.

Shame on the History Teacher!

The proud mother of a promising son met some friends at a party.

"By the way, Mrs. Wendt," inquired one, "how did your boy get on at his last examination?"

"Not well at all. They had the nerve to ask him about things that happened before he was born."

Optimists of the Season

The suburbanite who expects that last year's porch screens will still be in good condition.

All families that go to summer hotels that their friends recommend.

The man who buys $100 worth of tackle after reading "good fishing" in a summer hotel brochure.

The family that expects the spring rise in their stocks to pay for their summer vacation.—Wall St. Journal.

Getting a Tan

Sergeant (to recruit who has come on parade with a button unfastened): "What's the meaning of this? Sun-bathing?"—Pearson's.

Preferred

"Your fiance is a charming man. He has a certain something."

"Yes, but I would rather he had something certain."—Lektyr, Copenhagen.

Not Ripe

"These eggs are very small," complained the young housewife to her grocer.

"Straight from the farm this morning, madam," declared the grocer.

"That's the trouble with these farmers," she persisted. "They're so anxious to get their eggs sold they take them off the nest too soon."—Tit-Bits.

Jest a Minute

"No, Mr. Jones,—no one called today except the installment man."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Crusader of Beauty

Chicago

It was in the early autumn of 1911 that a militant little woman with the spark of genius in her, by the name of Harriet Monroe, called together a hundred citizens of her native Chicago, and urged them to endow a magazine for poets and their art. This she greatly desired to establish with the belief that there was great and authentic talent going to seed through neglect in the commercially boastful United States.

She cited the tragedy of Poe, the stormy road of Walt Whitman; and she easily convinced the cultured patrons of the truth and justice of her cause. So they gave the financial support necessary to found such an artistic enterprise; and her famed magazine of Poetry came to birth.

Her vision became practical in the discovery of a line of poets who have enriched American literature during the past quarter of a century. Not only did this ambitious woman publish native poetry, but she opened the door to all foreign poets if they had true poetic beauty to express.

Harriet Monroe was a world-recognized poet herself, but her chief fame rests in her service to poets and in her abilities as a critic. She was in spirit and in deed a great pioneer, and inspired encouragement in all who were privileged to know her.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Abeyance—*A-bay'-anse* (first *a* as in *sofa*, second long, third clipped-short).

Whatever is held in abeyance is actively suppressed; its manifestation during the period of watchfulness is is nonexistent. For example, if crime is held in abeyance by law observance, the observance must continue uninterrupted if the crime, the absence of obedience, is not to seemingly reassert itself.

The foundations of the word are the Latin *ad*, "to," and *badare*, "to gape." (Obviously, the approved outward manifestation of being in suspense was the open mouth.) Our use of "abeyance," however, is traceable to the French, where, for example, the phrase *droit en abeiance* means "a right which is suspended."

Arbiter—*Ar'-bih-ter* (*a* as in *arm*, *i* short, *e* as in *maker*).

The early Roman *arbiter* was, first, merely one who came to look on (Latin *ad*, "to," and *bitere*, "to come"); but later he was called on to decide questions—and so the Latin *arbiter* took on the sense of "umpire, judge."

An arbiter has power to decide a matter in dispute. In some instances the term is applied to one who has absolute power not only to judge, but to determine, ordain, or rule.

Basic—*Base'-ik.*

Our noun "basis" is a transliteration of the Greek *basis*, "pedestal, foundation"; and we use the word to designate that on which anything is founded or raised. The adjective "basic," of course, means "of or pertaining to the base or essence; fundamental" (Webster's).

"Bildad the Shuhite" (Job 8:1)—*Bil'-dad* (vowels short); *Shoo'-hite.*

Chasten—*Chase'-'n.*

The Latin *castus*, "pure," and *agere*, "to lead," lie back of our words "chastise," "castigate," and "chasten." The first two emphasize the thought of punishment to prevent the repetition of faults; but the third suggests the tribulation by which one is reclaimed, refined, purified.

It is a comfort to the erring to remember that the chastening process is really one of making chaste or pure—a restoration to one's original purity.

Chastisements—The vowels are short, and the accent is on the first syllable, *chas'-tiz-ments.*

Cognizant—*Kog'-nih-zant.*

To cognize (Latin *cognoscere*, "to know") something is to perceive it or know it. When we have cognized it, we have taken it into the understanding; and we are then cognizant of it.

"Contrite spirit" (Ps. 34:18)—*Kon'-trite.*

In modern usage, "contrite" is often a synonym for "penitent"; but it may be noted that both "contrite" and its Hebrew equivalent here mean literally "crushed, worn down." Thus we have a close parallel to the "broken heart" referred to in the first clause of the verse; indeed, Moffatt translates: "crushed spirits."

Correlated—*Kor'-re-late-ed* (*o* circumflex as in *orb*, first *e* as in *create*, *a* long, second *e* short; secondary stress on third syllable). This pronunciation has been furnished us by the publishers of Webster's, and should supersede that given in the latest dictionary.

"Correlate" is evidently coined from the Latin roots *cum*, "with, together," and *relatum*, a verbal noun from *referre*, "to relate." Its significance is "to have mutual relations; to be intimately connected with." Hence, things which are correlated have a necessary mutual dependence. For example, two correlated ideas are so closely related that the thought of one cannot exist without involving the other; as, "parent" and "child," "cause" and "effect," "mind" and "idea."

Decapitate—*De-kap'-ih-tate.*

This word, a combination of Latin *de*, "down, off," and *caput*, "head," means literally "to behead" (as with a sword). Inasmuch as mortals commonly regard the head as the seat of intelligence, when "decapitate" is applied to "error," for example, it suggests not only the rendering inoperative, null, and void, but immediate, sure, and total annihilation.

Dormant—*Dor'-mant* (*o* as in *orb*, *a* short).

This word is derived from the Latin *dormire*, "to sleep," and suggests a state of existence which is characterized by inactivity. Without an awakening, dormant powers may not be utilized.

Efface, effectual—First *e* short.

"Elihu the son of Barachel the Buzite, of the kindred of Ram" (Job 32:2)—*E-li'-hu* (*e* quick-long as in *decide*, *i* and *u* long); *Bar'-a-kel* (first *a* short, second as in *sofa*, *e* short); *Bu'-zite* (vowels long); *Ram* (short *a*).

"Eliphaz the Temanite" (Job 4:1)—*El'-ih-faz* (vowels short); *Te'-man-ite* (*e* and *i* long, *a* clipped-short).

Froward (Job 5:13)—Preferably *fro'-werd* (*o* long, *e* as in *maker*).

The word here renders a primitive Hebrew root, *pathal*, "to twine, struggle; be morally tortuous."

Grievous—Only two syllables.

Guile (Ps. 34:13)—Renders Hebrew *mirmah*, "deceiving, fraud."

Peremptory—Preferably *per-emp'-to-rih.*

In Roman law, a *peremptorius* ("destructive, decisive, final") action took away the right of debate or other function; and our word retains the original decisiveness and finality—leaving no other choice or refusal. It suggests "imperious, positive, conclusive."

Primitive, derivative—*Prim'-ih-tiv; de-riv'-a-tiv.*

The Latin *primus*, "first," lies back of our "primitive"; and the roots *de*, "away," and *rivus*, "river" (suggesting a canal draining from a stream) appear in "derivative." Therefore we see in these words, when used together, a source and that which is derived from this source—antecedent and consequence.

Propensity—*Pro-pen'-sih-tih* (*o* as in *obey*, *e* and *i*'s short).

This word is derived from the combination of the Latin roots *pro*, "forward," and *pendere*, "to hang"; and thus it indicates a proneness, a strong leaning of the will, or a lasting bent. As the roots suggest, the word points downward; and, consequently, propensities are usually of a low order.

Restitution—*Res-tih-tu'-shun* (secondary stress on first syllable).

The Latin *restituere*, "to restore" (*re*, "back," and *statuere*, "to place"), lies back of our word, which we apply to the act of restoring anything to its rightful place or owner; also to the act of making good or of giving an equivalent for any loss or damage.

Throughly (Job 6:2)—*Throo'-lih.*

Volition—*Vo-lish'-un.*

This word was coined from the Latin *volo*, "I will," and means "the exercise of the will."

"Zophar the Naamathite" (Job 11:1)—*Zo'-far* (from Webster's earlier editions; we can scarcely accept the *Zo'-fer* (!) of the latest edition); *Nay'-a-ma-thite* (second and third *a*'s as in *sofa*).

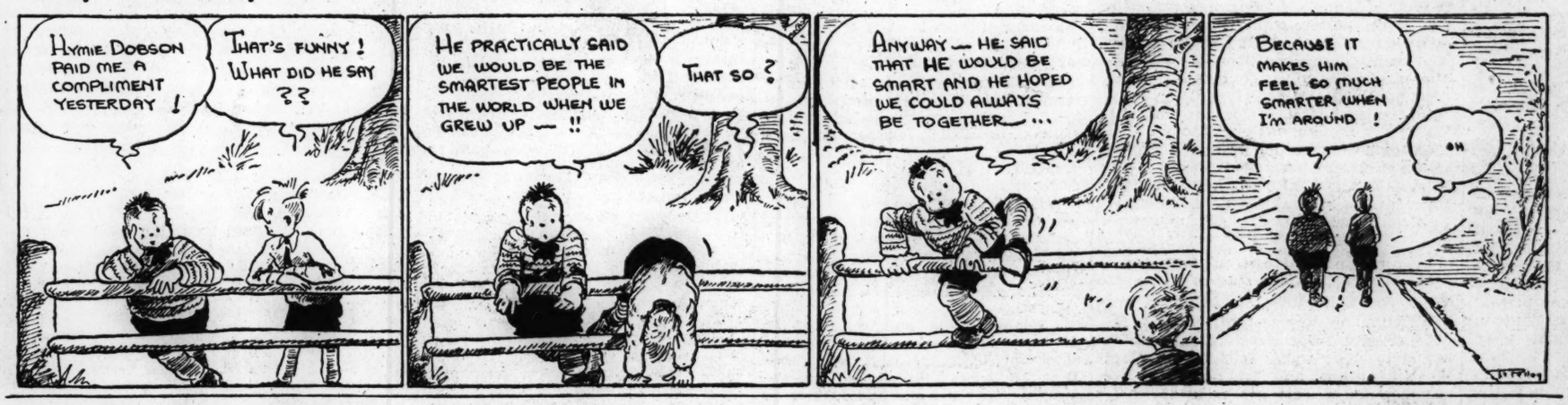
Quotation for Today

JOYS are our wings, sorrows are our spurs.

—RICHTER

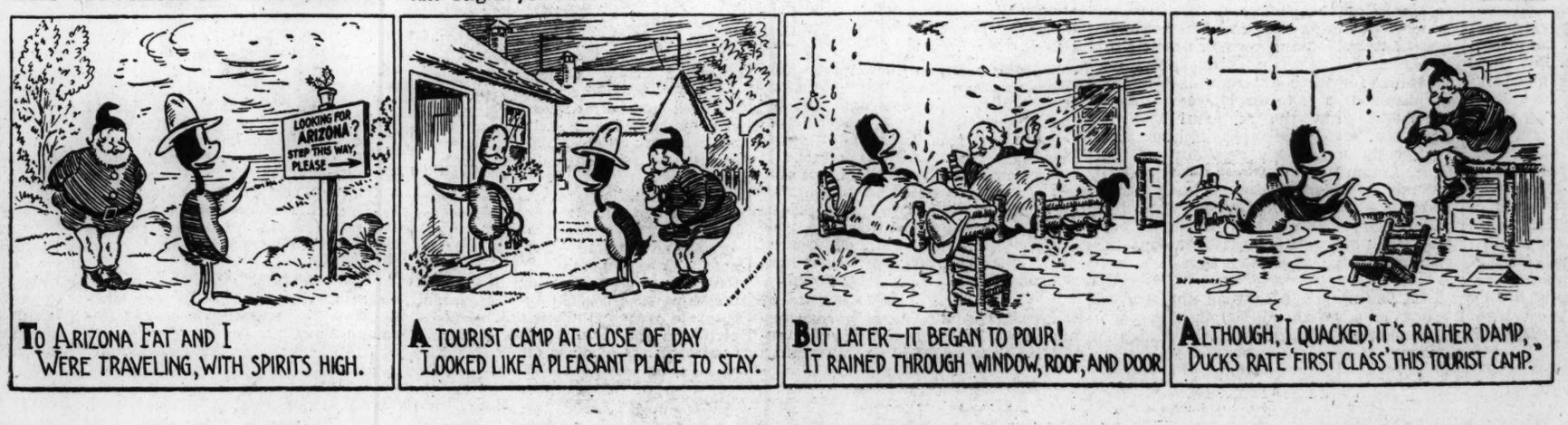
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Well—That's Something*

By LE PELLEY


HYMIE DOBSON PAID ME A COMPLIMENT YESTERDAY!
THAT'S FUNNY! WHAT DID HE SAY ??
HE PRACTICALLY SAID WE WOULD BE THE SMARTEST PEOPLE IN THE WORLD WHEN WE GREW UP — !!
THAT SO?
ANYWAY — HE SAID THAT HE WOULD BE SMART AND HE HOPED WE COULD ALWAYS BE TOGETHER...
BECAUSE IT MAKES HIM FEEL SO MUCH SMARTER WHEN I'M AROUND!
OH

The Adventures of Waddles—*All Right for Ducks*

By THE HAGERS


LOOKING FOR ARIZONA? STEP THIS WAY, PLEASE
TO ARIZONA FAT AND I WERE TRAVELING, WITH SPIRITS HIGH.
A TOURIST CAMP AT CLOSE OF DAY LOOKED LIKE A PLEASANT PLACE TO STAY.
BUT LATER—IT BEGAN TO POUR! IT RAINED THROUGH WINDOW, ROOF, AND DOOR.
"ALTHOUGH," I QUACKED, "IT'S RATHER DAMP, DUCKS RATE 'FIRST CLASS' THIS TOURIST CAMP."

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Come Into My Garden

This game never fails to arouse the enthusiasm of young children, who always love to make believe.

Secure a box, the size of which will depend upon the number of guests attending the party. Cover it with green paper and fill with sand. Prepare some slender stakes of varying lengths, and paint them green or wrap with tissue paper to resemble a growing stem. The stakes should correspond in number to the children being entertained.

From seed catalogs cut an array of colored flowers and fasten one to the top of each stalk. To the opposite end tie a rather long string to which is attached a favor. Bury this in the sand, leaving only a portion of the blossoming stick showing above the soil.

Ask each child to pick a flower—and watch with what joy he digs in the sand and discovers what strange "roots" a blossom sometimes has! —Blanche S. Van D., Lexington, Ill.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: Day at zoo with lynx, quail, zebra, vicuna, fox quickly fills vacuum; bringing jumpy, wild calls to help make joy.

What Were Their Ages?: The father is 45, the boy 15. When the father is 60 the boy will be 30.

Letter Juggling: Serve, Verse, Sever, Veers.

What Is the Value?: $5,200.00.

World Epics: The Iliad—Greek; Divine Comedy—Italian; The Cid—Spanish; Nibelungenlied—German; Song of Roland—French; Ramayana—Hindu; Beowulf—Anglo Saxon; Shah Namah—Persian; Kalevala—Finnish; Paradise Lost—English.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

News

"NO NEWS is good news." This saying has been reversed too often by newspaper editors who seem to feel that good news is no news. The result is the sort of front page that tells us how abnormal, subnormal, uncertain and evil is our existence, but which forgets to inform us of the more than balancing amount of normality, security and good which human beings are able to make manifest in their daily living. But for a change, the other day, a British newspaper editor headlined his paper with "No Bad News." He could see that an absence of evil might be news. And people are that much nearer to recognizing that the presence of good is news—and "good" news in more senses than one.

Assurance to Business

IF what business wants is assurance, it has a substantial measure of it in the compromise reached between the House and Senate conferees on the 1938 revenue bill involving revision of the undistributed profits tax and capital gains tax.

While the House of Representatives has maintained a vestigial remnant of undistributed profits tax policy, the application is so whittled away that it is of no practical effect; and while the flat rates for capital gains are not so low as the Senate proposed they do constitute a distinct break from the Administration's policy of taxing these gains on as nearly as possible the same basis as income.

It has seemed to this newspaper that after the concessions in the original House bill, exempting all small corporations from the surplus tax, and in view of the smallness of capital gains to be taken at this time, the effect of these two taxes as deterrents to business was overemphasized. However, so long as business thought they were deterrents they stood somewhat in the way.

The importance of the victory in the conference committee is not measured by the actual dollars and cents off the tax bill of any individual or corporation. The significant thing to business will be, as in the case of the defeat of the reorganization bill, that business has regained politically the upper hand. Congress has given an assurance which the President, however willing, could not give—namely, the fact that the executive now has an effective legislative opposition.

Armament Workers Ask Questions

THE British Government, strong in its parliamentary majority, is able to override without much difficulty the weak opposition of the Labor Party in the House of Commons. But it is now compelled to realize that Labor has another power than that which it wields at elections, the power by which it rules its own members and organizes the services they can render or withhold in the workshops.

A moment has now arrived when the Government requires, for the success of its defense policy, a special effort on the part of labor. It considers it essential that its rearmament program should be accelerated, and for this end requires the fullest possible use of existing manufacturing plant, the employment to the utmost of the available skilled workers, the suspension of many trade union rules and the dilution of labor. It desires to bring together employers and employed to agree upon schemes in the face of what is regarded as a national emergency.

The most important body of men concerned is the Amalgamated Engineering Union. Its members are 340,000 skilled workers on whom the success of the defense program largely depends. It is a strong, highly organized union. It has won its rights through generations of collective bargaining. Whether many of its regulations are justifiable or not, their suspension in time of emergency can only be secured with the consent of the men.

So when Sir Thomas Inskip, Minister for the Co-ordination of Defense, made his appeal to the Union leaders, he at once found himself face to face with exactly the same sort of criticism which Labor members had expressed in the House of Commons; but it was criticism in this case which could not be lightly argued away. Were the arms produced to be sold to dictator countries? Would the Spanish Government be permitted to purchase arms for its defense? Would the private manufacturers of arms be allowed to make undue profits, or would their profits be severely restricted?

Broadway speaking, the Union asked to be informed what was the purpose of the rearmament which they were to assist, and in accordance with what foreign policy. Such power as the engineers possess is obviously capable of being used for sectional interests, and against the interest of the country as a whole. But that is not the position today. The men are simply saying that if they are required to make exceptional sacrifices, they must be satisfied that the emergency is a real one and that the object is good, and that their patriotism is not to be exploited to benefit profiteers.

They stand in this case for the whole body of labor opinion in the country, and for no small part of the rest of the public. There is no question of a strike; their attitude is simply a sharp reminder to the Government that before calling upon the patriotism of the workers it must take them into its confidence and justify its measures.

Eire's Presidential Gesture

ONE of the first reactions to the nomination of Dr. Douglas Hyde for the Presidency of Eire by the two major political parties was to regard the decision as a gesture intended to impress the North. Dr. Hyde is a Protestant. The South is predominantly Roman Catholic. This choice therefore might easily be taken as evidence that the religious issue is not to be permitted to influence the selection of the candidate, even for the highest post in the land. It might further be read as a move to quiet northern fears of religious domination by the South if unity were brought about.

Certainly the move is in the right direction. It is non-political. The fact that a Government committee had recommended a salary of £5,000 a year, and an allowance of £10,000 a year for staff and entertainment, gave the post an added attractiveness. But all parties seemed united on keeping it free from being a lure for the mere office seeker. Dr. Hyde fills the requirements in having a record commensurate with the high office. He is a scholar and an authority on Irish folk lore.

The question remains: What effect will the nomination have upon the North? The answer may be gathered from a consideration of the facts. Ireland is not yet prepared to abolish partition. The North has political, social and intellectual advantages which it will hesitate to yield. It has economic benefits which it will not surrender lightly. It is a manufacturing state, with free access to the British markets, and although an agreement has just been reached between England and Southern Ireland to put an end to the "economic war" there will still be restrictions. Union with the South, the North feels, might jeopardize its markets. The nomination of Dr. Hyde will be welcomed in the North. But extravagant estimates of its political effects should be tempered in the light of basic conditions.

Law, or Application?

IS THERE any war in Spain? If so, is it merely civil war? Is it the American neutrality law which prevents the United States Government from recognizing the international character of this war, as expediency has prevented the British and French Governments from recognizing it? Or does not the neutrality law empower the President to use his discretion as to when a state of war exists? Is it because the President does not wish to recognize a state of undeclared war in China that he cannot recognize a state of undeclared international war in Spain? These questions are prompted by recent Presidential remarks on the neutrality law, remarks which still leave it a question as to whether the law or the application of it should at this time be debated.

Spring in the City

THE poets, who have celebrated so often the advent of spring, have nearly always gone to the country-side to welcome her. There, she makes a triumphal entry; while in the city she moves in rather by stealth, and except in the parks, where she parades in full regalia, she appears in disguises that the poets seldom deign to notice.

Fashionably attired, she catches our eye to begin with in the stores that boom in the spring. It is the first cry of "Sale-ho!" and the first sight of these argosies that tell the inhabitant of the town that relief is at hand, and that winter's leaguer is broken. There are signs of her visit in the travel poster, which burgeons suddenly on all sides—a fine exotic flower. And again, there is the bloom of new paint abroad, notably on the bandstands, which have been "bare ruined choirs"—or if not ruined at least derelict—for many months.

Perhaps, though, one ought to add that if spring is only "at home" in all her glory in the parks, she has a pied-à-terre in the window-box, and inhabits there, modestly indeed, but at any rate not, as elsewhere in the city, incognito.

Wage Law—Political Capital

SO the Committee on Labor of the House of Representatives has reported a labor standards bill which would level up wages to a minimum of 40 cents an hour and level down hours to a maximum of forty per week uniformly throughout the United States. The decision can be taken as almost tantamount to admission that the committee has no hope of obtaining enactment of a wage-and-hour bill at the present session of Congress. The omission of any provision whatever for wage differentials between geographical regions or between industries will draw the sectional line of Southern resistance even tighter and practically precludes a possibility of the Rules Committee's voting to put it on the calendar. Evidently the sponsors have concluded that if adoption is impossible the next best thing is to propose a bill that will make the largest amount of political capital at election time.

A "HIGHBALL" in railroad phraseology is a go-ahead signal. But to motorists it still ought to be a stop sign.

Education for War

Book News of the Day

THE Pepys influence in AND SO TO WAR, by Hubert Herring (New Haven: Yale University Press. $2), ends with the title. One can hardly imagine Mr. Pepys troubling himself with matters so vital as are discussed in these 170-odd pages, nor writing about them with quite the intensity Mr. Herring's would-be-cool style yet betrays.

The volume is intended as a warning against methods by which the needed "education" may be accomplished in the United States prior to making the world safe for something or other. One would have expected Mr. Herring's technique of presentation to be more completely successful than it is, however. It is timed to a tabloid age. The chapters are short, and they get somewhere in their brevity. Moreover, they are often divided into still shorter sections. There is a staccato feeling throughout the writing, as of driving point after point home with the precision and speed of a rivet gun.

The book, indeed, is riveted together. But it lacks the welding that would have given it a smoothness for which the reader begins to yearn after a few chapters. Then, too, the deductions, even when they are only suggested, are supposed to be so plain as to need no development. For the people who most need to understand the history and current events with which Mr. Herring documents his opinions, this lack of enlargement of the points presented is a shortcoming.

The evolution of a policy into a navy is well recorded in a series of "lessons," most of which were available to newspaper readers while that evolution was in process. The policy was Mr. Hull's toward the Far Eastern crisis. The navy was Mr. Roosevelt's as it emerged in the $1,200,000,000 naval bill.

Woodrow Wilson's preparation of Americans for the war he had been elected to keep them out of, is here briefly and pointedly recounted. The peace-mindedness of Bryan gets a laurel. "Our Friends, the British," get a chapter in which Mr. Herring warns:

> If the present drift of official Washington opinion is not blocked . . . we will anticipate or join with Britain whenever she decides to threaten or to fight.

And the author's conviction is that the fight will be for democracy only to the extent that fighting for democracy is fighting for empire.

Some British people may object to this point of view. But they should not ignore the fact that it is representative of much American opinion. The book is made the more timely by the initialing of the Anglo-Italian agreement at the expense of Ethiopia and Spain, and by a drive which is now under way in Washington to break down the American neutrality laws.

C. W. M.

The Big Question

WELCOME—MR. FORD, AND OTHER INDUSTRIALISTS!
WHITE HOUSE
BUT IS IT JUST A TRUCE, OR IS THE "WAR" REALLY OVER?
12,000,000 UNEMPLOYED
IDLE INDUSTRY

Pages From an Album

IX—Charles A. Lindbergh

NOBODY I have met has made a more vivid impression on me than Charles Lindbergh. Yet I cannot, in this case, claim to have known him in any peculiarly personal sense. I saw him precisely as a hundred journalists who were in Paris on that memorable night when his airplane whirred down on the Bourget field, and a tousled youth, sleepy and a little bewildered, popping his head out of the cockpit, explained: "My name's Lindbergh."

The fair-haired lad was even supplied with trousers by the American Ambassador, Myron Herrick—trousers which were at once too short and too loose. For he had taken off without baggage, and landed without provisions, exactly as though he had hopped from a tiny village to the nearest market town.

"Flying Fool," they called him, when he tinkered at his untried machine. The Spirit of St. Louis did not look adequate to the task he imposed on it; nor was he regarded as sufficiently experienced to attempt such a flight. There had been spectacular preparations, and dramatic failures. He did not advertise his feat in advance; he set off in the dawn of May 20, 1927, and throughout the next day we were increasingly excited. We discussed nothing but his prospects, and it must be confessed that we were, for the most part, skeptical. Toward the afternoon, I remember, I was in Montparnasse, then in its most animated heyday, and the terraces were agog. I was joined by a confrere who had just come from Le Bourget with the almost unbelievable news that the gray plane had been sighted off the Irish coast.

* * *

To get back to Le Bourget was difficult; there were dense throngs barring every route, and they cared nothing for the rain which began to fall. They were strung to a tremendous pitch of eagerness: only on three or four occasions have I realized the meaning of mass emotion, and this was one of them. If the concentrated hopes of millions of men could bring a man safely to his destination, they certainly drew Lindbergh, with a rare exactitude, to the flying field. The most remarkable feature of the flight was surely its accuracy.

At 10:20, the throb of an engine was heard overhead; the searchlights lit up the sky, they caught the plane, they directed it to the ground. Lindbergh had only time to ask if this was Paris, before the crowd swept irresistibly toward him. There was much ingenuity shown in spiriting him away to the shelter of the Ambassador, who eventually smuggled him out of Le Bourget, to his own home.

In the early hours of the morning, the Ambassador was still sitting on the bed of the aviator who was repeatedly expressing his surprise at the speed of time. Thirty-three and a half hours had elapsed from his leaving of Roosevelt Field to his landing at Le Bourget. . . . He spoke of his plane and himself as "We."

I was astonished at the blend of simplicity and nobility in this young man, who seemed to know instinctively how to avoid the vulgarity that is thrust upon men who achieve anything. Nobody ever before had such a triumph and remained so simple.

* * *

Some time afterward I was the guest of the Ambassador to dinner. After the meal was over, it fell to the lot of an inexperienced speaker to eulogize Mr. Herrick. He began a story without making sure that he remembered the end. "What did Lindbergh say to you, Mr. Ambassador, as you sat on his bed? He said—" And then the speaker broke down. He forgot the point. Trying to recover, he continued: "But I am wrong; I should not mention his remark without your permission. Perhaps you, Mr. Ambassador, will tell us what Lindbergh said as you sat on his bed." But Mr. Ambassador—who had perhaps forgotten, too, or who could not resist the fun of the situation—cried: "No, no; you have my full permission; I leave it to you to tell them." The orator tried again; again appealed to Mr. Herrick; and was again urged to finish his anecdote. At last, in despair, he stammered: "No, I will not commit an indiscretion. I will not say what Lindbergh said as the Ambassador sat on his bed." And he sat down amid roars of laughter.

So the secret is doubtless lost forever; but what is certain is that Lindbergh's exploit will be remembered forever in mankind's annals.

SISLEY HUDDLESTON

North . . South . . East . . West

The La Follettes Digress

By Frank L. Perrin

DURING the last few days, in addresses delivered in Madison, Wis., and widely radiocast, disclosures long delayed or purposely withheld have been made, now openly and, it may be assumed, deliberately and finally. These are that the aggressive political bloc captained by the La Follette brothers, Senator Robert M. and Philip, the latter Governor of Wisconsin and both the sons and political heirs of the founder of the Progressive Republican Party, have deserted the New Deal and turned their faces toward a more promising horizon. To one who has long observed the trend of political thought in the Progressive Party councils the announcement comes with no surprise and not without distinct forewarnings and premonitory rumblings. The declaration of the definite parting of the ways was, in fact, long overdue.

In the early months of 1936, it may be recalled, and long in advance of the meeting of the national nominating conventions, this writer, following an interview with Governor La Follette, expressed the conviction that both the Governor and his brother were out of accord with the Roosevelt New Deal program. It was intimated then that if the decision were left to Governor La Follette the break would have come before the elections in 1936, and possibly before the convention. But a persuasive intervening influence was exerted by Senator Norris of Nebraska, ally and confidant of La Follette the elder. The Nebraskan clung tenaciously to the Roosevelt New Deal theory. His State has been the recipient, if not the beneficiary, of large sums of public money devoted, some say unwisely and extravagantly, to the development of irrigation and hydroelectric power projects.

* * *

In 1936, prior to the election, the younger Senator listened to the counsels of his illustrious parent's friend and adviser. The re-election of President Roosevelt was accepted by the trio of former Republican guardsmen as a foregone, if not an entirely satisfactory, conclusion. But I am convinced that Governor La Follette then believed, as he seems now to have become convinced, that his own political fortunes were not advanced by the alliance. Events in Wisconsin have combined to make this more apparent.

It cannot be said of the La Follettes of the present or past generation that they are visionaries. They are intensely practical in their appraisal of and dealings with the realities. This the brothers proved in their insistence and persistence in seeking to persuade the Washington Administration to desert the discredited theories of the New Deal immediately after the 1936 elections. There was the opportunity then for the President, secure in the possession of a new lease of power, to abandon the pursuit of an ideology espoused or adopted at the behest of those long since discredited at the White House. They saw also, if their advice was followed, plausible justification for their alliance with Wisconsin Democrats and an enforced playground companionship with the boys from the other side of the track.

* * *

In a recent speech Governor La Follette said: "Immediately after the 1936 election, and repeatedly during 1937, there was urged on the national Administration the need for a sound, comprehensive and carefully worked out program. But they did the opposite. They discharged people by the thousands." It is what the La Follette brothers regard as an unsound and wasteful program of spending that is opposed. They, like all other considerate people, would see everyone purposefully and profitably employed. To this end Governor La Follette would invest necessary public funds in substantial works, either those which would be self-liquidating or those designed to serve necessary purposes.

Thus regarded, it is pointed out, the problem of recovery and readjustment is not complicated or particularly difficult. The saner view of the situation is that wealth is produced by the combination of work and materials in their proper proportions. As the Governor observes: "Able-bodied men and women in America must be given a real opportunity to work, not at unproductive tasks, but on the farm, in the office, the shop, the factory, the school, in transportation." This does not, it is insisted, justify a continued or continuing policy of spending and lending. Prosperity does not come in and abide with a family or a nation of families through a door thus opened.

There is, in the digression of the leaders of the so-called Progressive Republican bloc, a definite challenge which arrests and demands serious thought. Is not the price demanded by the New Deal too much to pay, on the eve of the approaching congressional elections, in an effort to placate an electorate largely persuaded that mere economic tinkering cannot correct a major error?

The Wide Horizon

Three Reasons for Free Trade

By Donovan M. Richardson

From a radio talk over WIXAL

THE opening of British markets and of markets in other countries which may follow a successful British-American trade treaty would help considerably in taking care of the surpluses which so largely make the American farm problem. In fact, it is not too much to say that if the United States were willing to let farm exports be paid for with imports which are now blocked out by the tariff, there would be little need for crop control and other measures which many Americans fear will result in regimentation. Undoubtedly a thoroughgoing revision of the Hawley-Smoot tariff would be required, but a British-American agreement can be the key to a general movement away from planned scarcity, a planning which began with the protective tariff.

The negotiations now under way are only the most immediate step in a general program of economic and monetary freedom and co-operation. There are at least three advantages from a program of freer trade. For one interested in peace the first consideration is the gain from active easing of economic tensions making for war. This peace purpose may more readily gain support if two other advantages are better understood: One of these is the effect which a freer economy can have in supporting free government by obviating the pressures for regimentation.

* * *

But possibly the benefit which would be most persuasive if understood is the actual economic gain for all concerned when trade is increased. Trade only occurs where both nations benefit, where each exchanges something which it values less for something which it values more. As in trade between individuals, trade between countries permits each to have more by producing a surplus of those things which it produces most efficiently to trade for those which it does not produce efficiently. The United States could produce rubber in greenhouses—very expensively. British Malaya could produce automobiles—very expensively. Both will have more automobiles and more rubber if they trade. That rule holds even as between countries with very different living standards.

Because of trade's great benefits we dredge harbors and improve docks to facilitate trade. When we raise tariff barriers we might as well be wrecking docks and filling up harbors. We are clogging the channels through which wealth would flow to us. If we only thought in terms of real wealth instead of money we should see that for a nation as a whole wealth is increased more by importing goods than by exporting them. And it should be clearly understood that in the long run we cannot export without importing. Other countries must ultimately pay us in our own money and they get our money only by selling to us directly or through a third country.

While a nation as a whole benefits from trade, individual producers or certain localities may find themselves injured by the competition of imports. It is quite probable, for instance, that America as a whole will benefit from the new treaty Mr. Hull has signed with Czechoslovakia but there are some factories and some towns such as Haverhill, Massachusetts, which specialize in a particular kind of shoe that may feel themselves damaged by shoe imports from Czechoslovakia. Everyone who gets cheaper shoes will benefit but a few people who make them may find it necessary to make something else. Now those who benefit could well afford to help those who are injured to make necessary adjustments. We should look to some way of working out a temporary compensation for those who may be injured by tariff reductions.

* * *

Of course the Hull program takes great care that such reductions shall be made very gradually, so that no large injury shall be worked. The Czech treaty opens only 1 per cent of the American shoe market to foreign competition. In fact, we are much more careful about this kind of adjustment than we are to provide that those thrown out of work by new machines shall be compensated out of the general gain from a more efficient production. But it should be clearly understood that the gain from freer trade is exactly the same thing—a higher general standard of living resulting from more efficient production.

As that becomes as well understood by the people as it is by the economists and if temporary injuries can be compensated so that the special interests of small groups will not operate politically to set up trade barriers, the program for economic co-operation will go forward rapidly. Until the world, and particularly America, is capable of political co-operation for peace I see no effort so promising as that for economic freedom and co-operation. And the most immediate and feasible opportunity to advance that effort is afforded by the British-American trade agreement.

Peacepoint

NO OUTCOME of an armed conflict can possibly bring the nations concerned greater benefits than they can derive from a peaceful and fruitful exchange of goods and services, developing in a liberal spirit upon a basis of fair-dealing and mutual regard for each other's needs and rights.—*Cordell Hull.*